

**Weather**  
Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62.4 and the minimum 44.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.5 and 46.3.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted  
to Progress in China

NO. 2219 VOL. VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
"with special marks privileges in China"

中華民國十年十一月廿八日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918

大正四年第三號郵政特准掛號

10 CENTS

## SOLEMN CEREMONY AT FRENCH ENTRY INTO STRASBURG

Marshal Petain Heads  
Fourth Army Marching  
Into Alsation City

### POPULACE CHEERS

Te Deum Sung In Cathedral  
With French Commander  
Present

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 26.—From Strasbourg. When Marshal Petain made his solemn entry on Monday to Strasbourg at the head of the 4th Army, which passed in review in magnificent style amid the acclamation of the whole population, he had next to him the Generals commanding the groups of armies, de Castelnau, Fayolle and Maistre; the Generals commanding armies, Humbert, Gouraud and Debeney; Major-General Bhat; several commanders of army corps and divisions and a large number of French and Allied officers.

On the platform erected on the steps of the old imperial palace positions were taken up by M. Maringer, High Commissioner of the Republic, M. Peigles, Mayor of Strasbourg, the municipal council and Alsation personalities and Deputies and Senators from Paris.

In succession marched past the 28th, 321st and 60th Divisions of infantry, each regiment being represented by a battalion with its colors and band. Detachments of the special branches, artillery and cavalry followed these units.

Great cheering saluted our soldiers, which was redoubled during the passing of certain battalions. Profound emotion was apparent in the crowd which filled the immense place.

Afterwards there was a reception at the Town Hall, when Marshal Petain, in the name of the army, thanked the Mayor for his welcome.

A Te Deum sung in the Cathedral, which was decorated with great taste, brought the ceremonies to a close. Marshal Petain was greeted by the Chapter and the Grand Vicars, in the absence of the German Archbishop, and was conducted to the choir, where he assisted in a short ceremony, surrounded by the Generals and M. Maringer, the High Commissioner.

Three solemn services were held on Tuesday at 9 a.m. at the Cathedral, at 10 a.m. at the Temple and at 11 o'clock at the Synagogue.

Miss Wilson witnessed the entry and review of the French troops at Strasbourg. Her hat was decorated with a tricolor cockade.

Paris, November 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Berné states that, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, von Liden-dorf, on November 9, the first day of the Revolution, left his apartments, which are situated in the center of Berlin, and succeeded in escaping to Sweden.

Lyons, November 26.—From Basle. The National Zeitung says that the German military attaché, von Blamarc, will shortly leave his post at Berné and at the same time the various military organizations attached to the German Legation will be dissolved.

### AMERICAN DOCTOR IN METZ

(French Wireless)

Paris, November 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Among the first Americans to reach the city of Metz after the armistice were Dr. E. F. Pope, of the Medical Service of the American Red Cross and Captain H. Harrison, a hospital representative of the American Red Cross, who arrived in Metz on November 17, a few hours after the last German soldiers had withdrawn. They found at the local hospital forty-five Americans among the soldier patients, three officers having left earlier. The Germans had also removed their sick and wounded, taking with them all the medical supplies. Dr. Pope is now going to Mannheim to investigate the conditions of

(Continued on Page 8)

## 'Go To Hell!' Answer Of 'Lost Battalion'



MAJOR WHITTLESEY

"Go to Hell!"—that was the answer a German commander got from Major Charles M. Whittlesey when he called for the surrender of the American battalion, which was lost for five days in the Argonne Forest with food, water and ammunition almost exhausted. The battalion was completely surrounded by the Germans, but the fighting Yankees broke attack after attack made by the Hun in force before the regiment of Colonel Eugene Hanton broke through and rescued them. Dirty, unshaven, parched, hungry and worn, the beleaguered battalion was still full of fight when the relief smashed through to them.

## Allies Make Protest On Dutch Indulgence Towards Germany

Protection To Kaiser And Interment Of German Ships Among Causes Given

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 25.—Dutch indulgence towards the Germans has caused the Allies to protest several times. The Allies' diplomatic representatives at The Hague have complained to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs of certain acts of the Dutch Government, including the permission of passage to German troops through Limburg, the hospitality extended to the ex-Kaiser, and the interment of German torpedo-boats and tugs in Holland, contrary to the terms of the armistice.

The Dutch Legation in Paris has issued a note explaining the passage of German troops through Limburg as being arranged with the Belgian, French and British Ministers. L'Agence Havas declares that the statement issued by the Dutch Legation is incorrect. The Ministers in question having been confronted with a fait accompli. The whole French press notes the dissatisfaction of the Allied Powers with the Dutch Government.

## PASSAGE CLEARED TO GERMAN BASES

Mine-Sweepers Precede British Squadron Going To Kiel And Wilhelmshaven

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—A flotilla of mine-sweepers left the Firth of Forth this morning to clear a passage for the British squadron which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of the German warships.

## UNITED WAR WORK FUND MUCH OVERSUBSCRIBED

G.\$203,179,038 Raised, Largest Outright Gift In History Of World

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The total subscriptions to the United War Work fund were \$203,179,038, the largest sum ever raised in the history of the world as an outright gift. This was \$22,679,058 in excess of the amount asked by the seven organizations for work during the demobilization of the army and navy.

## Mr. Crane Gives Pictures Of Mr. Wilson At Work In Talks To Two Audiences

American Visitor Is Guest Of Nine Organisations At Tiffin And Of American Chamber Of Commerce At Dinner

Mr. Charles R. Crane was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce last night at the Columbia Country Club. There was a very large gathering of members of the Chamber and the clubhouse had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. J. Harold Doherty, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and following the dinner introduced the speakers of the evening.

Mr. W. C. Sprague, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, was the first speaker. He put before Mr. Crane two matters of importance to the American business community and asked him to keep them in mind and do what he could along the lines indicated after his return home. The first suggestion had to do with the constantly growing need for better educational facilities for American children out here. He pointed out that when he came out in 1904 the Standard Oil Co. had but eight Americans in China and that it now had over 200. In the last few years over 150 young unmarried men had been brought out and there was nothing the company could do to prevent these young men from marrying and becoming fathers of fine young American children. And

if adequate facilities for the education of these children were not provided the children would have to be sent home, or secondly, the mother would have to take them home, thus separating the parents, or finally, the whole family would go home, thus affecting American commercial organizations out here.

Mr. Sprague then asked Mr. Crane to give his support to the newly proposed Federal Incorporation Law prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce in China. This was designed to put American companies out here on equal terms with companies of other nationality.

Mr. Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché, spoke next, picturing especially the undeveloped state of China, commercially and industrially, and making apt comparisons as between China and America, in order to show the vast possibilities of trade expansion out here. The Chinese he said were now taking their first step forward. They had about 100,000 hands in the mills and factories. Developed to the American standard, they would have 40,000,000. They had 4,000,000 in school, America with the same population would have 80,000,000 in school.

(Continued on Page 8)

## THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL TODAY

American National Holiday To Be Observed With Official Ceremony This Morning

The official American Thanksgiving Day services will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 11 o'clock this morning when a simple but impressive ceremony will take place.

The Allied Consuls-General and members of their staffs, Court officials, the S.V.C. will be present as will also the American Company, S.V.C., American bluejackets and officers of all American organizations. The principal address will be made by Mr. Charles R. Crane and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, will deliver the invocation. Mr. Charles S. Lohinger, Judge of the United States Court for China, will read the President's proclamation.

A special musical program has been arranged and the choir of the Cathedral and of the Union Church, augmented by other voices, will sing. There will be solo numbers by Miss Myra B. Olive and by Mr. B. Sykora, famous 'celist. Mr. H. B. Hurry will play the organ prelude and will be at the organ for the rest of the program. The entire program is as follows:

1. Organ prelude. Mr. Hurry.
2. Hymn, "America."
3. Invocation.
4. The Lord's Prayer.
5. Psalm 145. By minister and people.
6. Anthem, "Oh Lord, how manifold are thy works."
7. Lesson, Deut. VIII.
8. 'Cello solo. Mr. B. Sykora.
9. Reading of the President's proclamation.
10. Hymn, "O beautiful for spacious skies."
11. Address. Mr. Charles R. Crane.
12. Solo. Miss Myra B. Olive.
13. Concluding prayer and benediction.
14. "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Consuls-General, court officials and attaches will be seated in the chancel of the Church. Special seats will be reserved on the left of the main aisle for Chinese officials, court and consular staffs and ladies and naval officers and officers of American organizations and ladies. Ladies of S.V.C. church will be open to the general congregation.

Today will also be celebrated officially by the Chinese community in commemoration of the Allies' victory and will be observed as Thanksgiving Day by all the Chinese religious institutions throughout the country. A public holiday is declared for all government bureaus and schools. An official reception will be held at the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Allied consular officials and prominent Chinese.

The United States Consulate and American homes will be closed in observance of the day and special dances and dinners at the hotels and cafes will be given this evening. Dinner dances will take place at the Carlton, Astor, House and Hotel Hotel and special dinners will be given at the Astor Grill Rooms and Trianon Cafe.

## Mrs. Franklin K. Lane Cares For American Wounded



Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, is personally conducting the hospital of the War Work Association of the Interior Department. The photograph shows American boys, wounded at the front, who are being nursed back to health at the beautiful house and grounds in Washington, which is run and maintained by the War Work Association. Mrs. Lane is shown in the background. All five of the boys have given either a leg or an arm for their country.

## National Peace Meeting To Be Called By Li Shun

Nanking Tuchun Tells China Press Representative Of Plan To Convene Conference

(China Press Staff Correspondent)

Nanking, November 26.—General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu Province and the strongest power on the Yangtze, told a member of the staff of THE CHINA PRESS that a peace conference which was expected to end the civil war in China would be convened at Nanking within a month. The formal call for delegates will be issued some time next week.

General Li in a lengthy interview with THE CHINA PRESS correspondent expressed the belief not only that a fair peace could be obtained at this time but that there must be peace unless China is to face partition and ruin. And he intimated that he would use his troops against whichever side refused a fair peace.

For more than a year, he said, he had been awaiting the opportunity to take some steps toward peace. Because of his neutral position, geographically as well as politically, he considered himself in an especially favorable position for such a move. But the time was not ripe. To have done so would have laid himself open to the charge of furthering his own political interests; such charges had actually been made.

But the end of the war in Europe had completely changed the situation. That, and the direct statement of President Wilson to President Hsu Shih-chang that China should make peace, had given him the opportunity to act. And besides, the great majority of Chinese political men, as well as all the people, were tired of internal war. Assurances that a peace move would be welcome had been given him by both sides, he added.

General Li's idea of what the peace should be is somewhat similar to that expressed by Mr. Tang Shao-yi in the columns of THE CHINA PRESS. He believes that the conference should go to the bottom and set up a new foundation for the Republic. He advocates the drafting of a new constitution, of new laws and a complete new system of government. For this reason he emphasizes the fact that the coming meeting is to be not so much a peace conference as a convention to draw up a new Chinese charter.

General Li recognizes frankly that

## U.S. NAVAL ESTIMATES CUT NEARLY IN HALF

Figures For 1920 Reduced From \$2,644,307,000 To \$1,463,092,000

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The naval estimates for 1920 have been reduced from \$2,644,307,000 to \$1,463,092,000.

## U.S. PEACE DELEGATES ARE NOT NAMED YET

Won't Be Appointed Till Number Allowed Is Decided By Allies

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The French Ambassador, J. Jusserand, and the Italian Ambassador, Count de Celere, will accompany President Wilson to France.

The membership of the United States peace delegation is unnamed as yet, owing to the fact that no final decision has been reached as to the number to be sent. After this has been decided, following cable communications with the Allies, the announcement of the names of the delegates will be held up until each member requests that it become known.

## BAVARIAN PAPERS ADD NEW PROOF OF GERMANY'S GUILT

Documents Written By Minister To Berlin In 1914 Published

### SURE OF VICTORY

France Overthrown In Four Weeks, He Said On July 31

### DELIBERATE PLOT

Sending Of Serbian Note Plotted Long Before July 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The disclosures regarding the origin of the war, published by the Bavarian Government are contained in reports of Count von Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Minister at Berlin, to his Government during July, 1914.

Reporting on July 18, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld records a conversation with Herr Zimmermann, then Imperial Under-Secretary of State, in which the writer shows that the delivery of the note to Serbia was postponed until July 25, because by that time President Poincaré and M. Viviani, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, would have departed from Petrograd, a fact that would "make it difficult for the Entente to arrive at an understanding regarding counter-measures."

Count von Lerchenfeld proceeds: "Until then in Vienna a show of peaceful disposition is to be made and the Minister of War and Chief of Staff are to have furlough." After informing his Government of the contents of the Austrian note to Serbia, Count von Lerchenfeld says: "Servia Cannot Accept"

"It is obvious that Servia cannot accept such conditions. Consequently it must be war. It is absolutely agreed that Austria should take advantage of this favorable moment, even at the risk of further complications. Any line of action that Austria takes will be agreed to here even at the risk of war with Russia."

Another passage of the same report shows that as early as this Germany had given Austria permission to negotiate with Bulgaria regarding the latter joining the Triple Alliance. Germany was rather anxious over the necessary delay in handing the ultimatum to Servia, fearing that Servia would thus be given time, under pressure from France, to offer satisfaction.

Count von Lerchenfeld continues: "With reference to the Kaiser traveling in a foreign country and the Chief of the Great General Staff and the Prussian Minister of War being on furlough, the Imperial Government will declare that it was as much surprised as the other Powers by Austria's action."

British Peace Efforts Made Futile

Telegraphic to his Government on July 31, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld expressed the opinion that Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey's honest effort to preserve peace "would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." A later communication the same day from Count von Lerchenfeld stated: "The Prussian General Staff awaits the declaration of war against France with full confidence and reckons to overthrow her in four weeks. The morale of the French army is not good, and it has only a very few howitzers and bad rifles."

Writing on August 4, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld stated that British neutrality would be too high a price to pay for Germany's respecting Belgian neutrality, "because an attack on France was only possible through Belgium."

The above disclosures, although for the most part they confirm what is already known, are of historic importance, because the source is unimpeachable.

## 14,089,000 Garments Knit By Red Cross

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—American Red Cross workers throughout the United States knitted 14,089,000 garments for the army and navy.



## MASONIC SOLDIERS HAVE PARTY IN PARIS

Also Will Have A Special Celebration On Thanksgiving Day

(French Wireless)  
Paris, November 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). Last night there was an enjoyable social gathering at the Paris Soldiers and Sailors Club House given by the Masons serving in the American Expeditionary Force under the presidency of J. E. Croach, at Clarkburg, W. F. Grand Master of the Southern Jurisdiction. Others present included George Fleming Moore, Supreme Commander of the Scottish Rite in America, and W. G. M. Cochrane, of Texas Jurisdiction. A special Masonic celebration on Thanksgiving Day has been arranged by the T. M. C. A. and also an open air meeting is planned for next Sunday at the foot of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, when a cinema picture will be taken.  
Thanksgiving Day is to be practically a general holiday, the Paris Government having decided on the occasion of the arrival of King George to close the departmental offices.

## THREE-DAY CELEBRATION IN PROGRESS IN CANTON

Dr. Wu Is Leading Figure In Pro-Allyed Demonstration In South

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Canton, November 28.—By order of the Military Government three days' holiday will be held in Canton in celebration of the signing of the armistice, beginning on November 27. There will be receptions, parades, a torchlight procession and a naval display. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is one of the principal figures in the celebration.  
The Constitutionalist are forming a party to demand the conclusion of peace in China according to law and the abolition of provincial tyrannies.  
The Military Government announces that Lung Chi-kuang's influence in Kiangchow has been completely ousted since November 14.

## WANT TURK LEADERS DRIVEN FROM BERLIN

Members Of Turkish Colony Denounce Former Heads Of Own Government

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, November 28.—From Basle. The Turkish colony in Berlin in a letter to the Berliner Tagblatt, demands the expulsion of Talaat Pasha, Enver Pasha, Djemal Pasha, formerly Minister of Marine, and Cemal Hachi, formerly Director of Military Supply, who have taken refuge in Germany to escape the proceedings brought against them by the new Turkish Government.

## FRANCE NOT TO NAME ANY MORE MARSHALS

Report That General Castelnau Would Get Baton Is Officially Denied

(French Wireless)  
Paris, November 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). Contrary to most affirmative statements published in the leading papers, General Castelnau is not to be promoted marshal, a semi-official communiqué declaring today "The Government are not considering any new nominations of marshals."

## New List Issued Of Cancelled Scrip

A list of cancelled certificates of Shanghai companies to July 1, 1918, has been issued in neat book form by the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Copies may be obtained at \$1 each by application with cash to the head boy at the Stock Exchange.

## PROGRAM DRAWN UP FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

American Advocates Would Give It Executive Power To Enforce Decisions

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
New York, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The League to Enforce Peace announced today a "victory program" calling for the formation of a league with not only powers of judgment and administration but executive powers and functions, so that it can administer the guarantees for permanent peace.

## Premier Venezelos Is Expected In Paris

(French Wireless)  
Paris, November 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, is expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow morning from London.

## FOOD PRICES ADVANCED 16 PERCENT IN U.S.

Costs A Sixth More To Live In America Than Before War

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—An average increase of 16 percent in the cost of twenty-two basic food commodities throughout the United States during the war is shown by the figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Labor Department.

## More Allied Officers Are Coming To Siberia

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
San Francisco, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Fifty British and French officers have reached here en route for Siberia to become members of the Allied forces opposing the Bolsheviks. They include army and navy officers, aviators, gunners and dispatch carriers, all especially picked for their fitness for the campaign in Siberia.

## GERMAN-OWNED SEATS ON EXCHANGES SEIZED

Memberships In Trade Bodies To Be Sold To American Citizens

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
New York, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Alien Enemy Property Custodian today seized fourteen enemy-owned seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and other markets. They are to be sold to American citizens.

## American Farmers Borrow \$139,377,000

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Farmers of the United States have borrowed \$139,377,000 from twelve Federal Farm Loan Banks since March, 1917. The farmers are repaying these loans promptly.

## Water Color Exhibit At The Palace Today

An exhibit of Japanese water colors will be opened today at the Palace Hotel by Mr. Yamada Baske, instructor of the Minneapolis Art School. The exhibit contains 106 paintings and will be open until December 3. It is given under the patronage of Messrs. T. Hasegawa, W. Nogi, D. Goh and J. Shirasu.

## Siberian Comforts Fund

On behalf of the Committee of the Siberian Comforts Fund I desire to express their grateful thanks:

To the North China Daily News, Shanghai Mercury, THE CHINA PRESS and The Shanghai Times for publishing the "Appeal" for contributions towards the above fund.  
To Messrs. S. Mould and Co., Ltd., Wm. Jackson and Co., Jas. MacCall and Co., and Gaudet Price and Co., for giving us their advertising space in the newspapers.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ed. White for 50 padded coats; Mr. Graystone for two suits of material for valise-cases; Mr. Yee-lay for 200 white fur skirts; Mrs. W. P. Lambie, Mrs. Hanscock, Mrs. L. W. C. Lartien, Mrs. H. Le Roy Smith, Mrs. E. G. D. Lover, Mrs. G. P. Haslam, Mrs. Clear, Mrs. H. W. Picher, Mrs. Herbert Thomas, Dr. Nellie J. W. H. John, J. H. Osborne, E. Pakenham (Kien-ling), A. Lambert and Dr. G. H. Bonfield for gifts of clothing, etc.  
To Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., J. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd., MacAvish and Co., Ltd., P. O'Brien Twigg and Dr. Nellie for gifts of toilet requisites.  
To Messrs. Brewer and Co., Ltd. and Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., for gifts of stationery, writing materials, etc.  
To Mr. Cobles, the British-American Tobacco Co., for a magnificent gift of tobacco and cigarettes; to C. Phillips for 20 tins of tobacco; and "P.B.C." for 750 cigarettes; J. W. Snape for a banjo and gramophone records; The Masonic Club for 246 packs of cards; D. Melnikoff (Hankow) for parcels of magazines.  
On behalf of the committee I would again appeal to everyone who can to make further contributions of clothing, games, tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, chocolate, biscuits, musical instruments, gramophones, records, toilet requisites, illustrated papers, books, etc.

Contributions of money to be sent to H. H. Fox, Esquire, C.M.G., British Consulate-General, and all other gifts can be sent to Mr. H. Browett, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, except books and illustrated papers, which should be sent to Mr. T. H. Harborne, Postmaster, British Post Office.

(Sd.) CONSTANCE FRANK, President.

33-34 The Bund, November 28, 1918.

## FRENCH MAIL-SERVICE TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Daily Postal Communication Established With All Of Redeemed Provinces

(French Wireless)  
Paris, November 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). Beginning today, daily postal communications have been established between Alsace-Lorraine and the whole of France.

## FRANCE MAKES PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Ministry Of Munitions Is Charged To Ministry For Industrial Reorganisation

(French Wireless)  
Paris, November 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). Today's Cabinet Council decided on the transformation of the Ministry of Munitions into the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction, the present Minister, M. Loucheur, remaining. Further, the Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, the day before authorised a bill with a view to facilitating the adaptation to the new conditions of the establishments hitherto manufacturing war material, which should immediately receive orders for important work planned by the French postal authorities or for the reconstruction of the mercantile marine, agricultural tractors and implements, etc., the total expenses for which, parliamentary appropriations requiring 400,000,000 dollars, will prevent the majority of former war plants being closed down.

## SWEEPING DEMANDS TO BE MADE BY CHINA

Removal Of Extra-Territoriality To Be One Of Peace Conference Proposals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, November 28.—It is interesting to note that all the Chinese delegates to the International Peace Conference will remain some time in Japan en route to Europe. After much neighborly advice China has adopted a list of questions for submission to the conference, some of which, it is feared, will prejudice important questions in which China is entitled to seek aid at the conference. For instance, the list includes freedom of tariff and the removal of extra-territoriality. The latter is not considered to come within the range of questions on which the conference will deliberate, while tariff revision is now being concluded in Shanghai on lines very advantageous to China. If the Chinese delegates are persuaded to concentrate on these questions, the result must be harmful.  
An official interviewed by Reuter's correspondent today, said that China in this matter resembles a child writing to Santa Claus to tell him what it would like for Christmas.

## JAPANESE NAVY THANKED BY IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

Admiral Sato And Squadron Praised For Work In Mediterranean

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokio, November 28.—The Emperor has issued a rescript expressing appreciation of the efforts of Admiral Sato and his squadron in the Mediterranean.

## LOW SALARY FORCES MR. McADOO TO RESIGN

Must Go Into Private Life Because Of Inadequate Compensation For Cabinet Officers

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who resigned both his secretaryship and his position as Director-General of Railroads, asked the President to relieve him so that he might re-enter private business now that the war was over. Mr. McAdoo said his retirement was made necessary, after six years in office, because of the inadequate compensation allowed Cabinet officers.  
He also said that he needed a rest, although his health was not actually impaired. He plans to take a three month's rest, after which he may resume his practice of law in New York.  
President Wilson, in accepting Mr. McAdoo's resignation, expressed his regret, referring particularly to his distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service rendered to the country in both posts.  
Mr. McAdoo explained to press correspondents that he had intended to resign March 4, 1917, but remained owing to the pressing war problems. No announcement has been made concerning the successor to either position.

## THE NEW VENICE

Room 301, Astor House.

The show of MANILA EMBROIDERIES, "Ladies Undergarments, Children Dresses," will be reopened for three days on Thursday next, November 28th from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Special novelties, Laces and Xmas gifts.

## PAY BY CHECK

Paying by check is a simple, easy method of keeping track of every expenditure made from day to day.

The cancelled checks as returned to you each month by this bank are RECEIPTS, the stubs in your checkbook an accurate ACCOUNT of every dollar spent.

Even months from now you can go back to your checkbook and know at a glance to whom and for what you've paid out money.


If you pay cash there's always a chance of losing the money—in which case it's a dead loss. If you lose a check it's worthless to the holder—or to make doubly sure you can easily order payment on it stopped.

Adopt the pay-by-check system in meeting personal and household bills. Saves time, trouble, worry and money for you.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation  
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI



**Delicious Chocolates Creams**  
at  
**Sullivan's**  
Made fresh each day  
**Sullivan's Fine Candies**  
11 Nanking Road



**The Life-Giving Sparkling TANSAN**  
is a natural mineral water, which invigorates the system and aids the digestion.  
Look for the name **WILKINSON**  
The Only Genuine.  
**GANDE, PRICE & CO.**  
Sole Agents

## Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

---

## LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of Settlement suitable for **MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.**

---

## Central District Property For Sale

**FOR INVESTMENT**  
We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

---

## Fire Insurance Motor Car Insurance

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

[Nanking and Kiangse Roads]



## SUCCESS

Through our long standing and experience since 1882, we are now able to manufacture a first-class brand of Egyptian Handmade Cigarettes without any intoxicating drug which may harm any vocal organ. An analysis of the tobacco will convince you of the fact, therefore try a Melkonian Egyptian Cigarette made from selected Turkish and Macedonian Tobacco leaf.

**K. & G. Melkonian,**  
Cairo, Egypt.

Please note that fresh stocks are always kept on the premises, as these arrive monthly and by parcel post.

Brands	Retail prices per 100
Amon Re	\$3.00
Horus	\$2.50
Prince	\$2.00

**M. A. Loubek,**  
Sole Agent for China,  
31, Whangpoo Road  
Tel. North 1590.



**"SPHINX" BANDAR-LOG**  
Inspired by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books, with acknowledgments to that famous author.  
"Nothing is hidden from the Bandar-log, my friends, nor can the least thing escape our notice. We leapt from the pines and clutched it. We tried our teeth on it and threw it upon the hard floor. But nought could we learn it for, on it was written 'Sphinx'. Stronger is it than anything of the Jungle; more wonderful than ought to be found in the Cold Lairs."  
**The Sphinx Manufacturing Co.**  
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.



An illustrated catalogue of Sphinx Plugs, suitable for all types of motors or motor engines, can be obtained on application to the offices of this Journal.

## "Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.  
Established 1840.  
HEAD OFFICE IN PETEROGRAD

**FOREMOST** Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vols, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.  
Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.  
SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.  
Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.  
**M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager,**  
Telephone No. 1478, 1 The Bund.



## METHODIST CHURCH IN U.S. TO HAVE WORLD FAIR

Exhibitions Will Include Representations Of Chinese Cities In War Work

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—In commemoration of the centennial of missionary activity, the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South, churches are planning a world fair at Columbus, Ohio, from June 20 to July 17, next year. Their program will include the visualization of the war work done in all parts of the world and there will be shown Chinese towns, walls, pagodas, schools, hospitals, homes, restaurants, etc., and villages representing Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Africans, Indians and all other peoples in their native dress and in accordance with their native customs.

## JAPAN EXPLAINS TERMS OF TELEPHONE LOAN

Recent Advance Of ¥10,000,000 Merely Extension Of Existing Obligation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, November 27.—Japanese communiqué states that the loan of Yen 10,000,000 contracted on October 25 between the Ministry of Communications and the Sino-Japanese Industrial Company was a loan merely for the renewal and extension for a further three years of the existing loan of Yen 3,000,000. It is agreed that the present loan shall only be utilized for expenses connected with the extension of the Chinese telephone system, and in order to prevent the increased amount being expended for political purposes. It is provided that the sum of Yen 7,000,000 shall be deposited at the Company's Tokyo office, so that amounts shall be surrendered to the Chinese Government when it is proved that they are destined for the avowed purposes of the loan. The interest of the new loan is eight percent, whereas that of the old loan was 5.4, while the net price of the old loan was 55. It is also agreed that the Sino-Japanese Industrial Company shall lend telephone materials to the Ministry of Communications whenever necessary.

## British Censorship On Cables Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 28.—The censorship on foreign cablegrams continues until peace has been concluded.

## BRITAIN WANTS MEN FOR LONGER SERVICE

Bounties are Offered for Troops Who Will Remain In Ranks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 28.—The War Office announces that, with a view to providing men for the overseas garrisons and the necessary reserves at home, soldiers may extend their periods of service for two, three or four years, entitling them to bounties of twenty, forty and fifty pounds respectively.

The Government provides free passages to the Dominions for the wives and families of colonial and Dominion residents who have joined the army, navy or air force. Passages will be available before the conclusion of peace, after which practically all the available shipping will be needed for the repatriation of the Dominion forces. The Government realizes that re-establishment of normal conditions in the Dominions is one of the nation's first considerations.

## TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The second conference on the Religious Education of Adolescents will be held next Wednesday at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The program will begin at 9:30 o'clock and last till 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The topics to be considered will relate to text-books, methods, psychology and expressional activities and will deal with practical problems of religious education between the ages of 12 and 25 years. The discussion will be in charge of Messrs. D. W. Lyon, E. G. Tewksbury, J. C. Clark and J. B. Webster. There will be reports on investigations and discussion of the best ways to carry out the research suggested by the schedule prepared by the committee on religious education.

## Allocation Of Steel To Be Stopped In U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The allocation of steel by the War Industries Board will be discontinued December 1.

## FLASH-LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

**Burr** : Broadway

## Japan To Remove Civil Authorities From Shantung?

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, November 27.—Replying to an inquiry made by a member in the House of Representatives yesterday, it was stated that the Shantung Loan for the construction of the Tsinan-Shantung and Kaomi-Haichow railways provided for the abolition of the Japanese Civil Administration Bureau in Shantung and also for the removal of the Japanese garrisons along the Shantung Railway.

## Allied War Relief Funds

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, honorary secretary for the Allied War Relief Association, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the sum of \$1,898, the proceeds of the collection taken at the Carlton Cafe on the evening the armistice was signed. The sum is to be devoted to Siberian relief work.

## TENGCHOWFU GIVES \$1,000

China Press Correspondence  
Tengchowfu, Shantung, November 18.—The Chinese civil authorities of this city today contributed \$1,000 toward the Allied War Drive. Great enthusiasm was manifested both before and during the meeting. About sixty of the gentry and leading business men were present. After stirring speeches by our new magistrate and a few of the prominent men, the chairman of the various classes met together for a five minutes conference and decided to contribute the above sum.

## CHU CHI-CHIEN RESIGNS

The Senate yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the Vice-Speaker of the Senate, according to a Peking telegram last night. The resignation of Mr. Chu is generally regarded as an overture to the resignation of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the Speaker of the Senate, and the ultimate defeat of the Chiao Tung Clique, which has made itself most unpopular with the An Fu Club parliamentarians since it defeated General Tsao K'un for Vice-president.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

Police Force.—3rd Class Sergeant Kaichi Tanaka is promoted to be 2nd Class Sergeant from November 20.  
Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Engineer and Surveyor, from November 29.  
Educational Department.—Mrs. J. M. Darroch is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese from November 14.

## Bosphorus Swept Clear Of All Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 28.—Mine-sweeping operations in the Bosphorus have been completed and several Allied vessels anchored off Constantinople have been detailed for missions in the Black Sea.  
Paris, November 28.—Allied warships have entered the Black Sea and destroyers are proceeding to Sulina and Galatz. The British cruiser Liverpool and two British destroyers are going to Novorossiysk, Poti and Batum while the British cruiser Sentinel and two destroyers are going to Trebizond, Samsun and Sinope.

## MILITARISTS BLOCK HSU'S PEACE EFFORTS

Anfu Club, Representing Old Crowd, Intriguing To Put Tuan Back

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, November 27.—President Hsu Shih-chang is steadily evolving definite peace measures among the conflicting elements represented at the Capital but the continued presence of the Tsuchuns in Peking and the daily reports of further recruiting on their behalf and the formation of the Tsuchun's 1918 Club are arousing uneasiness. It is feared that this Club will dominate the Anfu Club and, through it, strongly influence the Northern Government, while the fact that the Anfu Club is intriguing for the restoration of Tuan Chi-jui increases the distrust of the militarists.

Tien Wen-ieh has been nominated President of the Nanking Peace Conference, which will hereafter be known as the Union for Reorganization. Tien Wen-ieh's appointment will probably satisfy all parties but it is a daring experiment as his political views are somewhat obscure.

## JAPAN NAMES ENVOYS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Saionji, Makino, Chinda And Matsui Will Go To Europe

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokyo, November 27.—It is believed that Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino, Baron Chinda and Mr. Matsui will be the envoys to the Peace Conference. Later.—The health of Marquis Saionji does not permit of his immediate departure. Baron Makino will start early in December, accompanied by Admiral Takeshita, General Chinda and other members of the delegation. Baron Chinda and Mr. Matsui will continue to represent Japan at the peace conference.

## King's Proclamation Dissolves Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 28.—The King has signed a proclamation dissolving Parliament.

A BIG CONSIGNMENT  
of  
**SWATOW DRAWN WORK**  
selling at  
SWATOW PRICES

Every GIFT bought at our STORE will  
GREATLY PLEASE your FRIENDS

**THE CATHAY LACE CO.**  
19 Nanking Road

WE ARE NOW LOCATED IN OUR NEW HOME  
**24 NANKING ROAD**

and will be pleased to have you call and see us  
whether you intend buying or not.



TO-DAY we are showing  
our most popular Fall Boots for  
women desiring a stylish sensible,  
serviceable boot. Can be  
had in all-black kid, or black  
kid with white kid tops.

Prices Reasonable  
Value Considered

Phoenix, Onyx and McCallum Silk Hosiery

**WALK-OVER SHOE STORE**

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD

## News Brevities

The Christian Science Society will hold a Thanksgiving Service in the Masonic Hall this evening at 6 o'clock.

During the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. C. Harpur will act as Municipal Engineer, the Municipal Gazette announces today.

A correction plan for Marine Department Chart No. 3 showing the Tungehwa Channel and the Langshan Crossing is now procurable free by mariners on application at the office of the Coast Inspector.

The French Mixed Court has ordered that shareholders, creditors and claimants interested in the property of the former German Garden Club, Avenue Joffre, must file their claims within a month with M. A. du Pac de Marsoulles, representative of the French Municipal Council, sequestrator of the property. Claimants must state their rights of claims and produce their titles.

Through an error the name of Mr. Charles B. Maybon, Headmaster of the French Municipal School, was left out of the list of those on the committee responsible for arrangements for the school children's entertainment.

On account of Thanksgiving Day, there will be no criminal sessions this morning at the Mixed Court. Civil cases, however, will be heard as usual.

**MR. K. SONODA A BARON**  
(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokyo, November 27.—Mr. K. Sonoda has been created a Baron.



**DAY & NIGHT WEAR**

**CONFIDENCE.**

As Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" (Regd.) Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

**W.M. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.**

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvege of Piece goods, or on the Tab on made-up Garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make, and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" (Regd.) and "CLYDELLA" (Regd.) only less famous than "Viyella," are made by the same firm.

**W.M. HOLLINS & Co., Ltd.**

Viyella House, Newgate St., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale only.

The  
**"Three Castles"**  
Virginia Cigarettes

**MAGNUMS**



It's the same sweet  
"Three Castles"  
Virginia Cigarette you  
have always smoked,  
made in a larger size.

Ask for the  
Magnum size

"The larger  
Cigarette with  
a Pedigree"



# News and Views in the World of Books

## Have You Seen It Yet?



Among our customers are many who find just the right book at just the right price in our shop.

Our splendid new stock of current fiction, standard sets in all bindings, gift books, kiddie books and popular copyright \$1.00 Mex. fiction for Christmas has just arrived.

We are offering these at unusually reasonable prices. Write for our Christmas lists.

**CHINESE AMERICAN PUB. CO.**  
26 Canton Road. Shanghai.

## The Commercial Press, Ltd.

C453 HONAN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Spencer in Penmanship, 1-VI. (Vertical System) Per Dozen	\$2.00
Spencer in Penmanship, 1-VIII. (Slant System) ..	2.00
Semi-vertical Copy Book, 1-XII.....	1.50
High-Class Copy Book .....	1.50
Practical Bookkeeping .....	1.44
Dictionary of Banking .....	12.00
Pitman: Foreign Exchange .....	3.90

Variety of XMAS CARDS On Show And For Sale At Shanghai And Branch Office.

### Books suitable for CHRISTMAS gifts.

Scandinavian Dances and Songs.....	\$2.30
Physical Exercises and Song Games For The Little Ones....	1.70
Swedish Recreation Exercises .....	1.44
Original Games .....	1.70
ETC. ....	ETC. ....

## Sonnica

**Sonnica.** By Vicente Blasco Ibañez. Duffield and Co. \$1.35 (gold) net.

The historical novel has of late fallen into more or less disrepute. This is no doubt partly because the world of today is so absorbingly interesting, so packed with romance and adventure, with tragedy and horror and the most splendid heroism, that the craving for color in life which the historical romance once attempted, somewhat feebly, to gratify, is abundantly satisfied by the front page of the daily newspaper; but still more because historical novels like this one by Señor Vicente Blasco Ibañez are about as rare as the proverbial black swan. These pages, vivid, colorful, absorbingly interesting, and that despite the fact that the thread of plot which holds them all together is of the slightest, really do recreate before our eyes a portion of the ancient world. We see it not as a dead thing of statues and parchments, but eager, turbulent, brimming over with life and energy. When one stops to think about it, there seems to be something almost appalling in the amount of study which must necessarily have gone to the making of the innumerable details of the picture; but it is not until the novel is finished that one finds time for such reflections.

The scene is laid principally in and about the wealthy African city of Saguntum on the Gulf of Suero, an independent republic which had recently chosen to ally itself to Rome, rather than to its near and very dangerous neighbor, New Carthage. There is a brief excursion into the interior, among the wild tribes of the Celtiberians, and another to Rome—not yet an empire, but still the austere republic of cruel discipline, with a people "sold and mad, devoted to lucre . . . methodical, lacking initiative and youthfulness." For the time of the story is that of Hannibal's first victories; his siege of Saguntum the most important event in the book, and its climax. The greater part, indeed, practically all of what occurs, the reader sees through the eyes of Actaeon, an Athenian who, after a most adventurous life, arrives at Saguntum friendless and penniless. It is with his coming on board the trireme Victoria, one of the many ships owned by Sonnica the rich—or Sonnica the courtesan, as some called her—that the novel begins. We see first, as he did, the port, thronged with people of "diverse types, dress and bearing": Asiatic and African merchants, Greeks and Iberians, Phoenicians and Carthaginians, sailors from every portion of the then known world. The gross and filthy life of the waterfront is strongly contrasted with that of the beautiful, luxurious city on the hill above it, and especially with the

splendor of the villa belonging to Sonnica, a beautiful Greek woman who from that utter degradation which was the existence of a "lupa"—a harlot of the lowest type—had risen by virtue of her wit and beauty to the position of wife to one of the richest of Saguntum's citizens. Her shrewd judgment had greatly increased his wealth, and now, a widow, she owned a large portion of the city and its industries.

Market day in the forum at Saguntum, morning in the temple of Venus Aphrodite, a banquet at Sonnica's villa—from these we go to Hannibal's rude camp, at the beginning of the siege. And there we meet Asbythe the Amazon, she who, when the Saguntines made a desperate sortie from their walls and Hannibal's hosts were driven back in disorder, came charging to the rescue at the head of her troop of women warriors, who "fell upon the enemy with the violence of a hurricane," so saving the day for Hannibal and his forces. Then, as the plight of the besieged grows desperate, and the expected aid from Rome fails to appear, we accompany Actaeon on his mission thither, and with him face the Senate, the state, all-powerful fathers of the republic. But these will only temporize and delay, not fight. Actaeon returns to Saguntum, and the heroic defiance of the Saguntines, led by the indomitable Sonnica, makes a thrilling climax for the book.

It is a book of strong contrasts, for Ibañez shirks nothing, neither the bestial debauchery of the waterfront, the more luxurious but no less hideous orgies at Sonnica's villa, nor the horrors of barbarian warfare. These last, however, seem to the present-day reader comparatively mild, the wild tribes who burned, and pillaged, and slaughtered under Hannibal being much more decently behaved than are the modern Germans. But besides these somewhat revolting pictures there are vivid, detailed ones of daily life as it was lived in this city of long ago, a life of much gaiety and sunshine, culminating in the beautiful Festival of Athene, the last which occurred before the outbreak of the war. Among the many portraits in the book the most notable of course, is that of Hannibal himself, still young, devoted by ambition, determined to be lord of the world, no matter what the cost. "I want Carthage, only Carthage, to exist upon the earth, because Carthage is my native land," he cries. And to this mad desire he sacrifices all else.

Brilliantly drawn, with sure touch and an abundant, even an amazing knowledge, admirably constructed, full of color and movement, rich in contrasts, rich, above all, in that effect of reality which belongs only to the best among historical novels, this latest translation from the works of the noted Spanish writer Ibañez is a very unusual book.

## Berlin To Bagdad

**From Berlin to Bagdad.** By George A. Schreiner. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$2.00 (gold).

One leaves Mr. Schreiner's book with the conviction that the "Rich Man of Europe" is so near dissolution and total decrepitude as to warrant his complete supersession by a cleaner and more humane power. Almost at the end of his book, after a detached survey of Turkish life—Governmental and social as he saw it—the author comes to this brusque conclusion:

"The Ottoman Empire is in many respects an anachronism, a concrete form of inconsistency—an absurd institution. A minority governs. Minorities govern badly always. . . . The more I look into the thing, the more I become convinced that all Turkey is a messianic, Turk, Greek, Armenian and Arab live on the footing of cat and dog. The strife going on between them permits none to give his better qualities a chance."

Certainly, one cannot leave the most vivid and terrible chapter in the book, "Armenia's Red Caravan of Sorrow," without stirring something of that indignation against the Turk which, in 1896, made Gladstone deliver a ringing speech at Liverpool (his last great speech in public) demanding the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Sultan. Gladstone's outbreak was inspired by the Turkish massacres of Armenians; the same unhappy people whose devastation and torture Mr. Schreiner so unforgettably describes.

"But what was that? Coming around the bend of the old pass road was a caravan, afoot and clothed in red—a dirty wet red."

"More Armenians! I could not see the pass road near or beyond the actual gates, but some two miles further on a short stretch of it was visible. Either the train of sorrow extended that far, or this was a new one."

"Old men in rags; women in red calico pantaloons, red waists, red shawls, and some of them in red veils; children of all ages, dressed like their elders; the halt, the blind, the sick made up this miserable column."

"Stoically they trudged on. Some of the men glanced at me furtively. The older women begged for bread, the younger ones pulled either their veils or their shawls over their faces. They seemed to fear that I might hurt them."

"The spectacle was pitiful. The rain was still coming down in a cold drizzle. It was cold up in that elevation—a sort of March weather. Few of the exiles had shoes; all of them were soaked to the skin, the clothing hanging to the weary bodies limp and wet. All faces showed suffering—hunger, exposure, together with mental anguish about their kin and future. In the wet grass by the roadside lay an old woman. I halted the yullah to see if anything could be done for her. She was still alive. I found. I poured some brandy between her teeth. She opened her eyes and with them motioned me away. I suppose she wanted to die in peace."

"Five miles I had gone and still there was no break in the column. . . . Then came the stragglers. The picture grew yet more harrowing."

Recalling the unbelievable tortures to which the Armenians were subjected during the Adana massacre of 1909, Mr. Schreiner is moved to say:

"The Adana massacre is one of the things that must cause us to consider whether or not the Turk has a right to rule others. I suppose that question is easily answered. A Government that tolerates mob violence, or which even encourages it, is so low and contemptible a thing that nothing whatever can be said in its favor."

This is the opinion of a man who has the habit of observing without prejudice, a trained journalist. Indeed his picture of Turkish life goes far to dispate the musical-comedy illusions of many an American reader. The ubiquitous harem (made familiar to the man in the street by numerous advertisements of Virginia tobaccos) is hardly as frequent in Turkey as we have been led to believe; it is, in fact, practically non-existent. The most encouraging thing about Turkey, one gathers from Mr. Schreiner's book, is the awakening of its women to their place in community life; their emancipation from thralldom:

"What the Turk has been in the past to Armenian, Greek, Syrian, Kurd, Arab, the Balkan Slavs and the Bulgarian, not to mention all the

others, he has also been toward his own women. He managed to hold them all in subjection. . . . It is altogether unlikely that the Turkish woman will ever again return to the state that was hers before the war. She has tasted the sweets of self-reliance, as have her sisters in Central Europe, and it will take but little effort on her part to make her emancipation complete."

Indeed, among the most interesting of the many reported conversations from the Sultan down are those with Halidsh Edib Hanym Effendi, "foremost feminist of Turkey, poetess, novelist, teacher, reformer, and manager of a private school for girls maintained largely at her own expense."

It is a comprehensive picture that Mr. Schreiner gives us, not only of the Ottoman Empire but of the campaign at "Heliopolis," Syrian and other countries and peoples of the troubled region, a picture intensely interesting if intensely tragic.

## GENTLEMEN AT ARMS

**Gentlemen at Arms.** By "Centurion." Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page and Co. \$1.40 (gold).

Here "a Captain in the British army who has served in France" presents a round score of most arresting vignettes of the war. Without out fiction, yet in a style full of verve and illusive imagination, this warrior-author bodies forth new and particular phases of the great struggle as actually seen and experienced by the fighting man in his daily and nightly rounds. These unique stories and sketches are intensified many fold by the very narrowness of the point of view from which they are told and depicted; for the man in action has no chance to know anything of the battle beyond what he is aware and conscious of as happening to him and going on close about him. Except in the two chapters entitled "The Husbandmen," the narratives are based on the author's own experiences in France and elsewhere, or on those of fellow-officers with whom he came into contact; and, disguising the names of the characters and units concerned, the main aim is to describe things as they actually occurred. Only in the case of the grisly supernatural or telephatic experience in the chapter entitled "No Man's Land" does the author not vouch for the truth of the story; but it was told to him, seemingly in good faith, by an intelligence officer of his acquaintance. Perhaps even to such hallucinations can overwrought nerves be driven.

In "The Lieutenant" is narrated with all the art and charm of a terse masterpiece of fiction the life-story of a most hopeful young Englishman, who grew up in a picturesque, ancestral manor, left Oxford to answer the call of his country, rose quickly by sheer merit to his commission, only to be cut off in No Man's Land through an exploit that won him the Victoria Cross. Then we are made to feel the spell of actuality in following the experience of an artillery captain through the exploit of saving his battery after he has been left behind by a sudden ebb in the tide of battle. He accomplished the feat, but bears away a wound which cripples him for life.

Once on leave, the author takes a trip on a drifter, or armed trawler, on patrol in "the No Man's Land of the sea" on the hunt for mines and submarines. The conversation of these warlike fishermen, speaking the East Anglian dialect, foreshadows what will happen to the German at sea after the war, through the international sailors' boycott. "And if ye're an outcast at sea, God help ye; for the sea's a lonesome place!"

The reader is made to share the sensation of a trip in an observation balloon without parachutes. Also, in "A Day on the Somme," there is the horror of a trip through a shattered forest of beech, pine, and chestnut, full of flies and corpses.

But besides many other scenes of heroic tragedy, there are chapters of humor and idyllic picturesqueness, as in the comical embarrassment of a zealous young assistant provost marshal who was too wise in the lore of Sherlock Holmes; and in the life of the English harvest-field where the reapers are aged farmers, incapacitated soldiers, and heroic women laborers. To hint at more in the book would be "crabbing the plot."

## THAT WHICH HATH WINGS

**That Which Hath Wings,** by Richard Dehan. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 (gold). There is this to be said about the latest novel by Richard Dehan: it

does achieve a certain panoramic quality. The author hovers over the Europe of 1914, the strange, far-off Europe of before the war, not so much like an eagle as like a somewhat scandalized and blinking owl. It is the fast set of London and Paris that engrosses her in the dim age of the Calmette trial and the tango, the Olympic games and "twilight" sleep, the Russian dancers and the Carpenter boxing match, Asquith and suffragette trials at the Old Bailey. In this novel of over 600 pages nearly 400 are devoted to meticulous descriptions of balls and restaurants, night clubs and music halls, sex and pruriency. It is a highly charged and deeply scented atmosphere in which we move through these 400 pages; somewhat the atmosphere of Bennett's "Pretty Lady," but with a strong difference. Mr. Bennett is the touch and treatment of the slightly ironical scientist. Dehan's is the method of the hushed raconteur in the smoking room. And you are constantly made to feel that this disclosure of a vice that is all-pervading and insidious is only an elaborate prelude to force a contrast

with a virtue equally all-pervading that is to come with the declaration of war. You are not disappointed. The vice disappears with the ushering in of Armageddon. The wasters and rotters and prodigals of the first 400 pages become suddenly ennobled into paragons. The men go to war and their stature is magnified; the semi-courtesan who is the leading character begins churchgoing and confession and is spiritualized. In other words, "That Which Hath Wings" is a book built not on life but on a formula. And yet there is doubtless much truth in Richard Dehan's picture of pre-war Europe, and there is considerable skill in her delineation of it. Certainly the aristocratic society of France and England was drifting hopelessly before 1914; this novel is as severe an indictment of the leached classes of England and France since about 1890 as Mr. Wells's "Joan and Peter" is of the intellectual classes. The author's somewhat hectic impressionism conveys what is probably a true enough picture of the life of the leached classes in London and Paris before the outbreak of the war. It is only

her rapid transformation that is not convincing. The book is top-heavy, and the last virtuous pages are the poorest. To get an idea of how easily the author has yielded to convention to force an ending we need only tell what happens to the principal characters. The hero is a young flying instructor who has fallen in love with a beautiful English secretary to a great lady. The secretary is "no better than she should be." She has given herself to a German officer, a regulation picture of braggadocio and brutishness. Why this girl should have given herself to this officer is a mystery. Patrie, the heroine, is entirely a mystery. But with the coming of war Patrie changes her way of life. Her lover goes to kill the German whose mistress Patrie has been rather than save his country. Report comes that he is killed. Then it appears that he is not killed, only blinded. Patrie goes to him; she wants to marry him, blinded though he is. But a stroke of shell shock intervenes and the hero's sight is restored. But not the reader's confidence in the integrity of this ambitiously designed novel.

## Novels and Books by Best-Known Authors only 75 cents each

Wholesome and high-class literature alone listed. This series thoroughly covers the whole of the lighter side of modern literature. Its scope is almost unlimited, embracing Humour, Social Fiction, Historical Fiction, Belles Lettres, History, Romance, Travel, The Open Air, etc., and generally representing every phase of life interpreted by the best modern writers.

### ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE

Running Water .....	By A. E. W. Mason
The Wheels of Chance .....	H. G. Wells
The Grand Babylon Hotel .....	Arnold Bennett
The Adventures of Miss Gregory .....	Perceval Gibbon
Twist Land and Sea .....	Joseph Conrad
Bubble Fortune .....	Gilbert Sheldons
The Pool Errant .....	Maurice Hewlett
The Wonderful Visit .....	H. G. Wells
A Lost Endeavour .....	Guy Boothby
St. Ives .....	R. L. Stevenson
The City of Pleasure .....	Arnold Bennett
The Mistress of Bonaventure .....	Harold Bindlow
Pilgrimage .....	C. E. Lawrence
The Valley of Kings .....	Marmaduke Pickthall
The Blue Lagoon .....	H. de Vere Stacpole
The Pools of Silence .....	H. de Vere Stacpole
The Lilac Sunbonnet .....	S. R. Crockett
The Riders .....	S. R. Crockett
The Saint .....	A. Fozzard
The Minister of State .....	J. A. Stewart
The Pride of Jennico .....	Agnes and Egeron Castle

### SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC FICTION

The Professor's Legacy .....	By Mrs. Sidgwick
Under the Greenwood Tree .....	Thomas Hardy
The Pinch of Prosperity .....	H. A. Vachell
The Chaplain of the Fleet .....	Bent and Rice
Children of the Ghetto .....	Israel Zangwill
No. 5 John Street .....	Richard Whiting
The Wooden Horse .....	Hugh Walpole
Rosalind in Arden .....	H. B. Marriott Watson
The Wickhamites .....	Pett Ridge
The Heart of Penelope .....	Mrs. Belloc Lowndes
Eleanor .....	Mrs. Humphrey Ward
Princess Priscilla's Fortnight .....	The Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"
The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square .....	Mrs. H. de la Pasture
The Children of Light .....	Florence Converse
The Cliff End .....	Edward C. Booth
Grandchildren of the Ghetto .....	Israel Zangwill
A Christmas Carol .....	Charles Dickens
The Cricket on the Hearth .....	Charles Dickens
The Face of Clay .....	Horace A. Vachell

### HISTORICAL FICTION

In the Wake of King James .....	By Standish O'Grady
Shrewsbury .....	Stanley Weyman
The Plough of Shame .....	Mary Bradford Whiting
The Abbess of Vlaye .....	Stanley Weyman
The Castle Inn .....	Stanley Weyman
Quo Vadis? .....	Sienkiewicz
The Lost Mameluke .....	David M. Beddoe
Kings in Exile .....	Alphonse Daudet
A Ladder of Swords .....	Gilbert Parker
The Master-Beggars of Belgium .....	L. Cope Cornford
Chippings .....	Stanley Weyman
The Jay of Italy .....	Bernard Capes
Under the German Ban in Alsace and Lorraine .....	Miss Betham-Edwards

### HUMOUR

Troy Town .....	By Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch
Essays of Elia .....	Charles Lamb
The Widow Woman .....	Charles Lee
Innocents Abroad and The Jumping Frog .....	Mark Twain
De Omnibus, by the Conductor .....	Barry Pain
Baboo Jabberjee .....	T. Anstey
The Delectable Duchy .....	Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch

### BELLES-LETTRES, HISTORY, etc.

Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple .....	By Clement Shorter
The Brontës and their Circle .....	J. Milne
The Epistles of Adkins .....	J. A. Spender
The Comments of Bagshot .....	

### TRAVEL AND THE OPEN AIR, etc.

Round the Galley Fire .....	By Clark Russell
The Lore of the Wanderer (An Open-Air Anthology) .....	George Goodchild

### REGIMENTAL STORIES

The Black Watch .....	By L. Cope Cornford
-----------------------	---------------------

**Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd.**  
28 Nanking Road 30 N. Szechuen Road



## PRIZES DISTRIBUTED AT AMERICAN SCHOOL

### Six Students Given Awards In American Association Essay Contests

Six students of the Shanghai American School yesterday received prizes for writing the best essays of patriotic nature in the annual competition organized by the American Association of China.

The prizes were awarded by Mr. A. S. Goldsmith, honorary secretary of the American Association, assisted by Mr. N. A. Vilondaki, the donor of prizes for this year, the first in which the competition has been held.

In the competition for children of 15 years and older, in which essays of 1,200 words or more on the subject of "America and the World War" were written, the following were the winners: Miss Gladys Ward, first prize, \$50; Robert Rugh, second prize, \$40; Donald M. Alexander, third prize, \$30.

A shorter essay, of 300 words on the life of one of the great figures in American history, was asked in the case of pupils under 15 years of age and the prizes were won by Elizabeth Rugh who wrote on the "Life of Lincoln"; Margaret Pilley whose topic was "The Life of Washington"; and Alex. S. Moffatt, "The Life of Lincoln." The prizes were \$20, \$10 and \$5.

It was regretted that American pupils from the other schools in Shanghai did not participate in the competition and it is hoped that many of these will enter for the next contest, which will be held next spring, before the close of the term.

"The object of this prize contest is not, as some of you may perhaps think, impelled from an educational standpoint," said Mr. Goldsmith in part in making the prize presentations. "That is entirely outside of our province. Our main object is to inculcate in the minds and hearts of our growing American girls and boys a deep feeling of love and reverence for your flag and for your country. We wish to encourage you to study diligently your history and the lives and biographies of the great heroes who have fought, bled and died on the field of battle and made every sacrifice that men could make so that you and I and all of us might tread the soil and breathe the air of freedom. You will not feel this dull reading. On the contrary, it is full of romance, full of deeds of valor and full of action. History is the keynote of patriotism and without a knowledge of it you can never attain that feeling of love for your country that we are desirous of impressing upon your minds."

"We want you to honor and respect the president of the United States, whoever he may be, his administration. We want you to be prepared to give unselfishly of your substance, your time, your strength, even your lives, should your country need them, just as our heroes have done who have so lately gone forth, crossing the seas to reach other lands, and dying in order that other countries and other peoples may enjoy the democracy and the freedom we ourselves enjoy. This is the true spirit of patriotism and unselfishness."

"Never lose sight of the fact that you are Americans, first, last and all the time," Mr. Goldsmith said in conclusion, "and when you see the folds of the flag unfurl to the breeze or hear the strains of our glorious national anthem a thrill of love and reverence, a throng of joy and pride will pulsate through your veins and you will never fail to salute that emblem and greet that air with your whole souls and from the bottom of your hearts."

## Assurance Franco-Asiatique FIRE AND MARINE

5 Avenue Edouard VII

J. BEUDIN and M. SPEELMAN,

General Managers.

## Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

The militant Tachuns in Peking have once more become defiant and have organized themselves for the preservation of the new Parliament and to oust Acting Premier Chien Nung-huan and put Tuan Chi-jui into power. They have organized a new political clique to be known as the Fu Wu Tang Pao Shih, or the Club for the Colleagues in 1918.

The appointment of a Chien Nung-huan cabinet is now practically impossible. The new Parliament, encouraged by the assistance of the Tachuns, will impeach Acting Premier Chien on the ground that he has no definite policy on the question of peace, that he has neglected his duties in diplomatic relations and that he has usurped the power of administration of the agricultural work in the district of the Imperial eastern manse.

Stipulations of the President dated November 23 conferred the Grand Order of the Chiaocho with the Grand Cordons and Precious Rays to the French, Russian, Belgian, Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, Danish and Dutch Ministers to Peking.

Six conditions of peace have been suggested by the Peking Government to Tachun Li Shun of Kuangsu. They are: 1. To open negotiations with General Lu Yung-ting and Chang Chi-yao for the present and with the Canton Military Government later. These negotiations are to be carried on by General Li Shun and not in the name of the Central Government or other Tachuns. 2. The Central Government to appoint no other mediators. 3. The immediate appointment of General Lu Yung-ting as the Inspector-General of the two Kwang Provinces and General Chang Chi-yao as the Inspector-General of Yunnan and Kweichow. 4. To recognize the troops in Hunan and Szechuen as Constitutionalists and those in Shensi and Fukien as local bandits. 5. The order of the suspension of hostilities not to effect Szechuen, Shensi and Fukien. 6. The military expenses of the South-west not to exceed those regulated by the Central Government.

These terms were given to General Wu Pei-fu, who replied that there should be a general peace conference, that the Tachuns of Kiangsi, Hupeh and Chihli should join General Li as mediators, that the armistice order should affect Szechuen, Shensi and Fukien as well as Hunan and that the military expenses of the South should be decided upon by the peace conference.

These terms were given to General Wu Pei-fu, who replied that there should be a general peace conference, that the Tachuns of Kiangsi, Hupeh and Chihli should join General Li as mediators, that the armistice order should affect Szechuen, Shensi and Fukien as well as Hunan and that the military expenses of the South should be decided upon by the peace conference.

## CLUB WOMEN TO HEAR FRENCH OPERA PROGRAM

Musical Department Of American Woman's Club Meets  
At Carlton Tomorrow

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club will meet tomorrow at 5 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe to listen to a paper on French Opera, illustrated by selections from several operas. The program has been arranged by Mrs. Frank Rawlinson and is as follows:  
Aria from Lakme... Mr. F. J. Bloom  
Trio, "Baccarat" from Contes de Hoffmann...  
Dr. Billingshurst, cello; Mr. Evans, violin; Mrs. Darrell Drake, piano.  
Aria from Samson et Dalila...  
Mrs. F. D. Drake  
Piano Solo, "Meditation" from Thaïs... Mrs. Taylor  
Trio, "Berceuse" from Jocelyn...  
Dr. Billingshurst, Mr. Evans and Mrs. D. Drake.  
Aria from Mignon... Mrs. Ashley.

## NORWEGIAN STEAMER LAST U-BOAT VICTIM

Also Reported British Transport With 3,000 Troops Was Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, November 25.—The last victim of German submarine was the Christiania steamer, Ener, which was torpedoed on the evening of November 11, after the beginning of the armistice. The crew of the Ener, who landed at Bergen, stated that a German submarine on November 11 destroyed a British transport en route to Archangel with 3,000 troops.

## MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. Wm. Pritchard, appointed third officer of the Kiang-chen; Mr. F. H. van Muter, second officer of the Hsiao, returned from sick leave, and Mr. Andrew N. Smith, second engineer of the Kiang-chen, promoted to first engineer of the Kuling.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. J. W. Cotter, appointed second mate of the Esang; Mr. E. F. Fuller, second mate of the Esang, resigned; Mr. W. F. Baker, master of the Kiang-chen, returned from leave; Mr. S. Polkinghorn, acting master of the Kiang-chen, to chief officer; Mr. A. Dockrey, chief officer of the Kiang-chen, to the Suifu; Mr. L. McWilliam, acting chief engineer of the Suifu, to second engineer of the Luenho; Mr. R. Thomson, acting second engineer of the Luenho, to third engineer; Mr. M. J. Rowe, third engineer of the Luenho, to supernumerary third engineer and Mr. A. Speer, chief engineer of the Suifu, returned from leave.

## Amateur Billiards

Through an error in the report on the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship, the name of Mr. H. Langley, representing the Powhattan Club on the Committee, was omitted.

## Basketball Today

Two Games At Rowing Club  
No game of American football was arranged for Thanksgiving Day this year but there will be two games of basketball played at the Rowing Club this afternoon. The first game will be between Y.M.C.A. secretaries and the Navy; the second will be between the Rowing Club team and members of the Y.M.C.A. No admission will be charged and a special invitation to attend is extended to the ladies.

The Fencers:  
Secretaries: Swan, McCoy, Hoh, Tung, A. Wong and B. Wong.  
Navy: Flaherty, Tolson, Cunningham, Draper, Chaffee, Staples and Mack.  
Members: Hening, Starrett, Wilner, Hynes, Gueque and Kay.  
Rowing Club: Scott, Kline, Nephred, Rodger, Stiles, Haskell and Little.  
Mr. Bradley will referee.

## WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY

Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for the very people who reproach the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve-sufferers who become run down.

Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood; worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness for themselves and other returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.00, or for \$3.00, from the China office of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

## Shanghai Football Ass'n

Eleven Teams Enter Leagues  
Five first league and six second league teams were indicated for the coming football season by club representatives attending the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Football Association, held at the Cathedral School last evening.

The Clubs which announced their intention of entering the leagues are: Shanghai Municipal Police Recreation Club, first league; Shanghai

Football Club, first and second; Shanghai Recreation Club, first and second; British Navy, first; Jewish Recreation Club, second; Customs Football Club, second; Socony Football Club, first; Willows Football Club, second; St. Francis Xavier's, second. St. Francis Xavier's has under consideration the entering of a first team also, which would make six teams in each league.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Mr. John Prentice and was well attended. The reports of the honorary secretary and treasurer were read and passed and the following officers were elected for the 1918-19 season: patron, Sir Everard

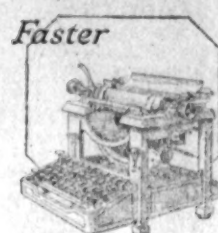
Fraser; president, Mr. John Prentice; vice-president and chairman of the committee, Mr. A. J. Stewart; honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. C. G. Clifford. The election of last year was re-elected a bloc, consisting of Messrs. A. E. Algar, C. M. Bain, W. H. Barham, W. A. Campbell, J. Lucas, W. E. Featherstonhaugh, W. R. Parkin, the Rev. Bro. Faust, R. Grimshaw, the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, G. F. Forshaw, R. Bailey, E. P. Graham-Barrow, Inspector G. Johnston, and W. J. Gande.

The accounts for the year showed a balance of \$254 on hand and of this sum it was voted to donate \$200 to the Siberian Comfort Fund.

## Three ways of writing letters



By hand



By typewriter



By the new Self Starting Remington

The new Remington invention keeps the machine busy from the first word to the last.

It makes every typist—no matter what her speed—a much faster operator.

It forces more work out of the machine.

## SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

A speed gain of 15% to 25% will interest you. Write for descriptive folder or 'phone for a surprising demonstration of this time saver in your own office.

MUSTARD & CO., (Sole Agents)

22 Museum Road,

Shanghai.

## CARE FOR THE SKIN

THE  
**PUREST  
SAFEST**  
AND  
**BEST**  
TOILET SOAPS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

**VINOLIA CO., LTD.**

THE POPULAR BRANDS:

**BORACIC & COLD CREAM;  
PREMIER; BABY; OTTO;**  
are obtainable from the leading Chemists and Stores.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

**LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED**  
3, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

**ALL**

**BRITISH  
R.O.M. TYRES**

AS SUPPLIED TO  
**H. M. WAR OFFICE**

Sole Agents For China  
**THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.**  
SHANGHAI.

Under the auspices of Pathe-Phono-Cinema-Chine at the **OLYMPIC THEATRE**

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

November 29th and 30th, December 1st and 2nd

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

William Fox Presents **THEDA BARA** — Siren Vampire of the Screen  
in

**"THE SERPENT" — "THE SERPENT"**

A Big Super-production, in Six Parts

Don't miss the opportunity to see this wonderful moving picture. Book early to save disappointment.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

The weather: Fresh to strong north-  
west winds along the coast.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 28, 1913

## Metz And Strasburg

As in the case of the great German fleet which surrendered without the firing of a shot, we now see Germany's greatest fortress fall to the Allies without the expected accompaniment of the artillery's deafening music. Metz and Strasburg are surrendered. Metz and Strasburg: Fortified cities, strategically located, around which much of the wonderful history of Europe has been made.

The first-named town, as the capital of Lorraine, has always been of the highest importance as a first-class fortress, and throughout history down to 1870 it had never succumbed to an enemy, thus earning for itself the name of *La pacifique*. It has ranked with Strasburg as one of the two great bulwarks of the west frontier of Germany. It has time and again been the scene of battle. Of the ten city gates, one which was erected in 1445, still bears traces of the siege by Charles V. In the cemetery of Chambray repose the bones of 7,200 French soldiers who died here in 1870, so that the territory on which French feet are now tramping is sacred soil in every sense of that term.

Under Napoleon III, the fortress was strengthened by a circle of detached forts, which, after 1870, were modified and completed by the Germans, who treated the fortress as the principal pivot of offensive operations against France. Harking back to Roman times, we see that Metz, called the Roman Divodurum, was the chief town of the Mediomatrici, and was also called by the Romans Mediomatrix, a name from which the present form has been derived by contraction. Caesar describes it as one of the oldest and most important towns in Gaul. The Romans, recognising its strategic importance, fortified it, and supplied it with water by an imposing aqueduct, the remains of which still exist.

Under the Roman emperors Metz was connected by military roads with Toul, Langres, Lyons, Strasburg, Verdun, Rheims and Trier. In the middle of the 5th century the town was plundered by the Huns under Attila. The ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II. doubtless had this episode in mind when he sent to his coheirship in China in 1890 the famous message in which he exhorted them to emulate the Huns under Attila so that "no Chinese would ever again dare to look askance at a German." After Attila, Metz came into the possession of the Franks, and was made the capital of Austrasia.

On the partition of the Carolingian realm in 843 Metz fell to the share of the Emperor Lothair I. as the capital of Lorraine. At the peace of Westphalia in 1648 Metz, with Toul and Verdun, was formally ceded to France, in whose possession it remained for upwards of two centuries. The battles of August 1870, and the investment and capture of the army of Metz which followed, form one of the outstanding landmarks of history.

Strasburg, always a place of great strategic importance, has always been strongly fortified. The pentagonal citadel constructed by Vauban in 1682-84 was destroyed during the siege of 1870. The modern German system of fortification consists of a girdle of fourteen detached forts, at a distance of from three to five miles from the center of the town. Kehl, the *fort-de-pont* of Strasburg, and several villages are included within this encircle, and three of the outworks lie on the right bank of the Rhine, in the territory of Baden. In case of need the garrison can lay a great part of the environs under water.

The importance of Metz and Strasburg cannot be overestimated. The trickery of the Ems telegram in 1870, whereby Germany precipitated the Franco-Prussian War, is thus avenged by the victory of the Allies in the year of grace 1913. The occupation of Metz and Strasburg and the recovery by France of her patrimony of Alsace-Lorraine which was riched from her in 1870 by Germany will be one of the greatest factors in the preservation of the future peace of Europe and in making Germany's resumption of warfare impossible.

## Thoughts On The Present Discontents In China

By H. H. Brayton-Barff

I. Some Preliminary Considerations  
(Note: This is the first of a series of four articles devoted to a consideration of the situation in China, with some suggestions concerning the reconstruction of the country, the restoration of order and discipline, and the placing of the country on the pathway to progressive and peaceful development.)

It has happened often in the history of the human race that monuments of misconception have been built on bases of truth, and that top-heavy superstructures have been established on foundations of undoubted stability. Nobody today questions the fundamental bases of Aristotelian logic, but the entire structure of science and thought throughout the Middle Ages was built on those bases and collapsed before the wholesome life-giving breath of the keen winds from Copernican altitudes. The Copernican displacement of Mother Earth from her paramountcy as Queen and center of the celestial universe is indubitably final, but on the solid foundations of Copernican astronomy, and its legitimate logical sequels in the realm of physical science, was built on a substantial materialistic philosophy that appears to be rapidly crumbling away before the inextinguishable experience of these latter days. Nineteenth century of the religious persecution that has disgraced the history of Christian nations has been due to the improper application of fundamental verities.

There is always a danger in applying general principles to special cases; the danger of trying to push the general principle so far as to override special conditions. The unity of the human race, commonly called the Brotherhood of Man, is one of the most fruitful of the misleading truths upon which religious enthusiasts, political thinkers and social reformers are apt, as upon some hidden rock, to wreck their frail craft. The essential unity of the human race is universally admitted. All men are brothers; it is true; all beneath the Heavens are one family; but it would be an unkind of family all the children of which, even those of the same sex, were mere replicas of each other; and were such a grotesque state of affairs to exist whilst the family still remained young and clustered, it is inconceivable that this state of affairs should continue when each had passed out into the world and been met and moulded by widely differing experiences. One may admit without reserve that the human race is one, but such admission does not and cannot exclude the equally, indeed more, essential fact that there are racial differences of inestimable import. This admission to be made even when one examines the branches of the human family that have a solidarity that has led common thought and common parlance to dignify them by the name of races, as the white race, the yellow race, and so on. Differences of type even within the same race are very marked, and they are of first rate importance. Thus, in Europe, the present most active home of the white race, there are clearly distinguishable today three main stocks differing in physical characteristics, and what is equally or even more important, in mental traits, in psychological make-up, and in spiritual manifestation. Paracelsus, Copernicus, Kepler and Newton typify for us in the realm of natural science the mental characteristics of one of these three stocks; the Jewish Law, the Roman Empire, and the Roman Catholic system typify another; and a third comes immediately. It is symbolic of two quite opposite types of mind that St. Peter, the Jew and upholder of the Law, should rule in Rome, the religious gathering-point of the Southern stock; whilst St. Paul, with his Hellenic attitudes and mystical outlook, should hold sway in the cathedral church of the northern metropolis. "It is not a fortuitous chance," says a recent writer, "that Origen was born at Alexandria of Greek parents; or that Erigena was named, Scotus; or that Isaac Newton, who represents the supreme triumph of mathematical and physical thought, should have been tall, fair or ruddy haired, grey eyed, and should have first seen the light on a Lincolnshire freehold, in the central home of the Anglo-Danish stock which has proved the most fertile nursing mother of pure science." All this simply means that in spite of the Brotherhood of Man, different races, and even different stocks of the race, differ widely in mentality and in outlook.

One of the earliest philosophers told us that man was a reasoning animal. This is another of the historical misleading truths for it has enshrouded the world in the erroneous belief that man's actions are governed by reason. Nothing could be further from the truth, either in the case of the individual man or in that of the

collective lives of nations. If the individual man were dominated by reason he would be satisfied with adequate clothing, abundant food, commodious shelter and ample outlet for his superfluous energies. Instead of being so he pulls down his neighbors, already holding more than ever he can require, and builds bigger. "Thou fool!" the man who conducts his life according to the dictates of reason who would not be addressed as fool—"thou fool, this night is thy rest required, of thee." The individual man spends his life in one long demonstration of the fact that though he is a reasoning animal he invariably misapplies his reasoning powers, and persists in allowing prejudices, from whatever source derived, to determine the line of his argument. Fellenius before, or at least contemporary with, Aristotle, had demonstrated the absurdity of the earth, but prejudice forbade the acceptance of this view, or America would have been a well-surveyed hemisphere by the time of Columbus. The Greek scientists had inexplicable reason on their side when they declared that the sun, and not the earth, was the center of our system; but the prejudice of Aristotle, scotched the idea, and ecclesiastical authority, defying all reason, stamped out its life, with the result that mathematical science, with all that it might have meant for human life, is today from fifteen hundred to two thousand years belated, and all other sciences has tarried with it. All war is the negation of reason, yet we find Europe today drenched in blood.

"In the eighteenth century," says the writer whom we have already quoted, "a general intellectual theory of politics and religion was developed by social philosophers, and in the nineteenth it was applied freely in practice. Man was (so they assured us) or should be—saved as to human improvement—governed exclusively by the cool light of reason. Passion and prejudice were transient storms that merely ruffled the surface of the normally unclouded mind. A crowd was but a number of individuals, each a potential philosopher with the torch of reason in his hand. The 'People' could their will be ascertained, would govern not only themselves but each other with the calm wisdom of the sage, the intellectual acumen of the statesman, and the irresistible claims to righteousness of a numerical majority." Yet the fact remains that men are not and never have been governed by reason, for the fundamental "human perfection," the real original sin, is the very fact that man does not follow the light of reason. Read the speeches of Brutus and Antony over the body of the murdered Caesar, and mark what followed them. Reflect too on the fact that in those countries that most pride themselves on the democratic character the millennium is no nearer than elsewhere; and then ask whether man is governed by his reason. It was the English Education Act of 1870 that formally acknowledged that the offspring of Englishmen were rational animals; it is the rational animals that have had the benefit of that acknowledgment, that are shaping the destinies of England today. Education in Germany owes nearly everything to the rationalists who dominated 1870; it is the rational animals that have had the benefit of that domination that are shaping the destinies of Germany today. The French Revolutionists set up a statue to the Goddess of Reason and bade all worship it; it is their descendants who have excluded the non-rational element from their public schools, that are shaping the destinies of France today.

It is only in comparatively recent years that there has grown up the conception of nation or communities as organisms. "The Poly Politic" we have of course known for generations; it is a thing almost as old as the Republic, that is, on all men's lips today; but it meant nothing more than is implied in the expression of the bees, or the Pauline conception of the Church with its various organs. At the most there was

behind this idea of the body politic some adumbration of bonds of relationship, as between superior and inferior, master and servant, governor and governed; and these mechanistic ideas have been taken over into the content of thought connoted by the predication of society as an organism. That society is an organism is accepted as a verity, as indeed it is but there is constant failure to pay the slightest heed to what an organism is. Man treats the social organism as if it were a poultry run or a picture place; he pulls down the front wall and builds it again ten feet away, and he tells us the place has "grown;" he puts in incubators or artificial hatching and tells us that it has "developed;" he provides a new kind of chicken food or a more exquisite skirt for the corps du ballet and talks to us about the "evolution" of dearies or of the drama. He does not recognize the difference between a growing organism and a bigger bank building.

If societies or nations are organisms they must be treated as such and modern thought does not regard human society except as an organism.

"Evolutionary philosophy has misled profoundly our conceptions of human society. It has destroyed for ever the idea of finality. Never again shall we set forth to build new cuckoo-cloud-bouroughs between heaven and earth, nor sail across the seas to found a new Utopia with More, or a Fittsburg, Pa., with the Pilgrim Fathers. The legitimist Tory, with his unchanging, divinely ordered state, and the philosophical Radical with his ideal republic only delayed by Tory stupidity and cupidity, become equally obsolete. They go, with the hansom cab in which they drove, to South Kensington Museum. Political institutions, no less than living beings, must fit their environment. Both are subject to variations, and, for social health, must develop *part passu*. Institutions successful in one racial environment may fail lamentably in another. Even Liberals are coming to learn that representative government on the British model may not be applicable to every nation. The lieutenant may be right in denouncing the clear evaporation that awaits him in his primitive state of life on the shores of the House of Commons at Westminster."

If human society is an organism it must be treated as such. Man, the creature of the present, is a creature of the present; he is a man out of water, nothing more; but it took a hundred years for him to become a fish, and again countless generations for him to become an amphibian, and then again innumerable ages passed before he walked on his hind legs; and even then he was not a man. The man who prides himself on being practical, especially the practical politician, accepts the organic theory of human society, because he knows that it is a fundamental truth, but he nevertheless attempts, by grabbing a fish in his hand and obliging it into the fresh air—he is always a great air fanatic—to convert it thereby into a specimen of the genus homo.

These fallings are common in the whole race, but there is one falling that seems to be the special privilege of reformers, namely, the failure to see what is immediately before their noses. The reformer is the man of broad outlook, of far-seeing vision, so may be able, like the unspooled Amerind, to see the moons of Jupiter with the naked eye; but he trips over the stones at his feet. He gazes on the distant vision and is fortunate if, as he gazes, he walks only into a lamp-post, and not into an inflexible stockbroker or an even more to-be-fear'd navy. Whilst he plans the reconstruction of the economic world on foundations that will make a four-hour day the maximum demand on all forms of labor, the hand file-cutter displaced by machinery may beg his bread from door to door, or may be fined the impossible sum of five shillings with seven-and-six costs for poisoning. No wonder that those whom he would reform consider him a particularly dangerous variety of those whose eyes Holy Writ tells us, are in the ends of the earth.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## How To Win The Siberian Farmer

By Olive Gilbreath

Special Correspondence to The China Press—Vladivostok, November 15.—If to the good American or British citizen, Allied economic relief for Siberia brings up a picture of Uncle Sam and John Bull busily plying the plain in sleighs heaped with furs and packets of groceries which they deliver to Ivan Ivanovitch, once he is discovered tucked away in his bag among the white drifts, the picture is less accurate than his imaginations are active. As a matter of fact, with better fifteen roubles a pound in Vladivostok, it sometimes looks as if Ivan Ivanovitch may have to appear out of the west, his pockets bulging with butter, milk and cheese to rescue us here in the port.

It has been something of an amazement to the military authorities, to the Red Cross and the Refugee Relief and the Salvation Army, not to mention the High Commissioners, the War Trade Board and the other gentlemen who have to do

with succoring Ivan Ivanovitch that he is not worse off. The Salvation Army state that even the problem of refugees will not be as bad as might be expected and that the peasant himself—canny, shrewd, crafty, that he is—is by no means stripped of his resources; in fact that he has much to export.

This resource has, of course, been partly an enforced accumulation of stores, thanks to the incapacity of the trans-Siberian and the lack of refrigerating cars for the perishables. The trans-Siberian—the record of whose traffic would almost chronicle a history of the war in Russia—has been and still is the key for the economic condition in Siberia. And the condition of this key has been the condition of the whole. The world and his wife, it would seem, have taken their pick of the trans-Siberian. What the Bolsheviks did not smash or run away with of the rolling stock, refugees and officials have ported out among themselves. Every large center in Siberia has a railway city of refugees living

in box cars and officialdom does not stint itself in this commodity—officialdom of no nationality.

The result has been an extreme shortage of cars. At present, there are posters in the Vladivostok station announcing the cessation of freight traffic west presumably while the Japanese troops are passing eastward. And this shortage, together with the fact that there was little incentive to bring commodities to market when the market was bare and there was nothing to do but drive home across the steppe with an empty sleigh, has had its consequences in an accumulation of foodstuffs, wheat, butter and cheese particularly. Even when he had wheat, Ivan Ivanovitch from habit, kept on planting. Good winter wheat, it is reported by Americans returning from the Urala. As for butter, Ivan Ivanovitch is doing his machinery with butter and has been for some time. What he does need in foodstuffs is sugar and tea. The tea already lies among those huge piles in Vladivostok, seventy million pounds, a stupendous quantity even in the face of tea-drinking Russia. Sugar is the most pressing need and sugar has been recently bought in India. No, Ivan Ivanovitch may be short on boots but he is not starving. He is long on certain foodstuffs and the picture of American and England feeding another Siberian peasant must be laid among the discarded of the world.

The aim of the Allied commissions now is simply to study conditions in Siberia and to supply actual needs in commodities. For there are certain things Ivan Ivanovitch does need and need badly. Like everybody else, at least in this part of the world, he would like a new pair of shoes or boots. His sheepskin coat wears longer than the furs of other people but his woollens are depleted. He has become his own tailor and could do very well if he had some textiles. And these textiles are to be England has sent a consignment in October and others are among the great Vladivostok stores. But these are not the pressing needs of the peasant. The one real imperative need of Ivan is neither food nor boots. It is machinery, machinery for sowing and harvesting and all the parts of machinery for repairing machinery, the parts which he himself can get in no possible way except from the sources—America, or Germany. And to supply this machinery is the first duty of the Allies to the Siberian peasant and the prime opportunity, above the price of fables, to win him. The war may be ended on the Western front but the war has not ended until Ivan Ivanovitch is won.

The gigantic demand becomes apparent when one realizes that before the war Siberia spent one hundred and sixty-eight million roubles yearly on machinery for the fields. The ploughs, harrows and threshing machines came from Germany, the harvesters, mowing machines and horse rakes from America. From sixty to sixty-five thousand ploughs were used in Siberia, from ten to twelve thousand machines—four to six times more than in European Russia. And for the large province of Amur, there is only one repair shop, and for Primorskaya only one. It is small wonder that the peasant is already anxious about the season of 1919, the season which comes on the wing and goes like a flash. He would like some factories of his own such as existed in South Russia before the war, to make the machinery, but pending these, he must have tools for his crops and binding twine, always so important a commodity that in the old regime, troop trains were curtailed in order to give it space. Siberia also needs lubricants for the machinery. The condition of the trans-Siberian has been a matter for grave concern among the railway experts who know to what dire and the road will come and that quickly if lubricants are not furnished almost immediately and the present practice of running the engines without lubricants or lubricating them with black oil is not stopped.

And what is true of the condition of the trans-Siberian is true of all the machinery in Siberia. Machinery, parts for machinery, lubricants are imperative and for the import of these the economic commissioners and the American War Trade Board must exert their best energy. On them largely hang the recovery of Siberia economically. Whoever supplies them most quickly, most effectively and within the peasant's means—with the rouble depreciated to its present value, machinery is almost out of the peasant's reach, a mower costing 1,500 roubles will win that the significance of which economically and militarily is incapable of being overestimated, the good will of the Siberian peasant.

The plans of the two governments—American and English—for the supplying of Siberia needs differ according to the business genius of the two countries. England would restore the normal commerce of the country. She has organized never-failing what is to be known as the Siberian Supply Company, an institution with the financial backing of the government which will handle commodities and supply the lack of things which private capital does not care to risk. America, too, will stand by if the need arises. She, however, believes that with the restoration of trade in the normal channels there will be little need for such an organization. When the plans of the two governments are ready to be released with definite details as to their organization and method—America is as yet uncommunicative as to what she is planning—it will be interesting to compare them and to follow their working out here in this almost dead field. One can lay down only one law: The best plan is the plan that most completely wins Ivan Ivanovitch.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations, Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.  
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."  
J. E. SIMMONS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."  
F. GEORGE BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserving the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."  
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it for children will take it without any trouble."  
C. A. WALTON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."  
CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."  
J. A. BOASMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Newman's Watchman

PATROL CLOCKS

stocked by

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

35 Nanking Road

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BEAUTIFUL FURS FOR FALL AND WINTER

Just opened up

We have devoted a vast amount of time and effort to the preparation of our NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS. Our well-stocked departments are worthy of your inspection. Visit us. We will convince you of our many advantageous offerings in every line of your requirements.

REMEMBER!

Our low prices will make you feel

EVERY DAY IS A BARGAIN DAY

in our store

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Ltd.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Nanking Road Tel. 4733

YOUR APPEARANCE IS YOUR FIRST ASSET!

May we suggest:

STETSON HAT

ARROW COLLARS AND SHIRTS

INTERWOVEN AND HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

WOOLLEN UNION SUITS

SMART NECKWEAR

DRESS VESTS AND NECKWEAR TO MATCH

Our present stocks are exceptionally SMART and STYLISH. Your inspection will be cordially appreciated.

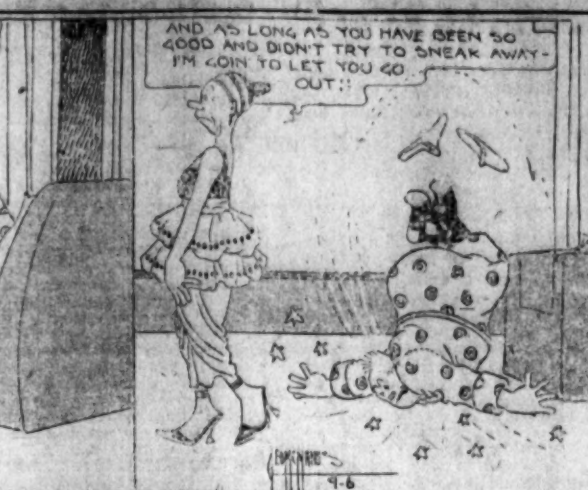
SILBERMAN'S OUTFITTING STORES  
1b Broadway (Opp. Astor House) Tel. North 2237



## Bringing Up Father



## By George McManus



**An Important Discovery**  
Uncle Almer—I see in the papers that a new kind of patent medicine has just been put on the market that will cure everything.  
Aunt Rachel—Well! And both of Jed Larkin's boys is going to medical college. It seems that when lots of folks go to fittin' themselves for a profession something happens to make that profession unprofitable.

**Brave Dame**  
She is the best of women and for four years she has worked untiringly, but the other day, at the N— hospital, she was not exactly tactful. Seeing a newcomer in the ward who was in the habit of visiting, she said:  
"Do you lost a leg?"  
"Yes."  
"Ah, poor fellow! Have a chocolate!"

**Cause For Anger**  
"I'll learn ye tae tie the kettle tae the dog's tail." Tommy's mother yelled in her wrath.  
"It wasn't our dog!" cried frightened Thomas.  
"Naw, it wisna' oor dog," shrieked the enraged mother, "but it wis oor kettle."

## Conan Doyle Sees Day Of Retribution

'Battle Hymn Of Republic' Was Tune Of Shells Which Brought Victory To Allies

London, October 2.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who was at the front near Belfcourt last Sunday and thus had an unusually close view of the

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord. He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored."

The grand, sonorous, mystical lines of Julia Ward Howe rang in my head as I found myself one of the actual witnesses of this, one of the historical episodes of the greatest of wars. Yes, with my own eyes I saw the line rent, while the men who made it were still pushing forward from the further side of it.

Even now I can hardly realise it was so. A kindly invitation by the Australian Government explains my presence on their front, and the cheery and goodwill of a helpful soldier on the spot and a captain of Australian artillery brought about the rest. Let me try to transcribe what I saw.

It was 11 o'clock when we reached the edge of the battlefield on Sunday, September 29. "We" refers to Sir Joseph Cook, a colonial statesman; Commander Latham, a naval attaché; myself; Captain Plunket, twice wounded, and an Australian officer named Sheppard.

The program for the day was already clear in our heads: American divisions were to rush the front line, while Australian divisions were to pass through them and carry the battlefront forward. Already, as we arrived, the glad news came back that the Americans had done their part, and that the Australians had just been untroubled, so that the Germans were standing to like men.

**Prisoners Were Hanging Creatures.**  
As our car threaded a crowded street between the ruins of Trepoux we met wounded men coming back in covered cots, with nothing visible. Pedestrians came, some limping, some with bandaged arms and faces, some supported by Red Cross men, and a few in pain, most of them smiling grimly behind cigarettes, and amid them came the first clump of prisoners, pitiable enough; yet I could not pity the weary, shuffling, hanging creatures, with no touch of nobility on their features or bearing.

The village was full of Americans and Australians, extraordinarily like each other in type, and I would well have lingered for it was all of great interest, but there was even greater interest ahead, so we turned up the hill to the left. Our car had reached its limit and we proceeded on foot. The road took us through a farm where a British and aircraft battery stood ready for action, and there we found an open plain and went forward amid old trenches and rusty wire in the direction of the battle.

We had now passed the heavy gun positions and were among the field guns. The noise was deafening as a British howitzer battery was hard at work, and we stopped to chat with the major. His crew had been at it for six hours, but were in great good humor and chuckled mightily when a blast from one of their guns nearly drove in our carvans, we having gone rather too far forward. The effect was that of a ringing box on an exposed ear. With which valediction we left our grinning British gunners and pushed on to the east, under a screaming canopy of our own shells. The empty waste or motor was broken by a single shallow pit, in which we could see some movement, and in it we found an advanced dressing station, with about 100 American and Australian gunners and orderlies in their dugouts on the sides of this flat excavation. It had been the American battalion headquarters up to a few hours before. **Stands On Egg Redoubt.**

We now were about 1,000 yards from the Hindenburg Line, and I learned with emotion that this spot was the Egg redoubt, one of those advanced outposts of General Foch's army, which suffered so tragic but glorious a fate in that great military episode of March 21—one of the grandest

of the whole war. In fact, we are now standing on the Egg redoubt, and it showed me as nothing else could have done how completely the ground had been recovered and how the day of retribution was at hand.

We were standing near the eastward lip of the excavation and were looking over it when it was first brought to our attention that it took two to make a battle. Up to now we had seen only one. Now two shells burst in quick succession forty yards in front of us and a spray of earth went into the air. "Whizz—bang!" remarked our soldier guide casually. Personally, I felt less

evenly interested in their name than in the fact that they were there at all. We thought we had done pretty well to get within 1,000 yards of the famous line, but now came the crowning bit of good fortune, for an Australian gunner captain, a mere lad, but a soldier from his hawk's eyes to his active feet, volunteered to rush us toward some cotta of capture known to himself. So it was eastward once more, still over a dull, barren plain sloping upward, with little sign of life. Suddenly ahead of us a definite object broke the skyline.

**Epic Of Gallant Tanker.**  
It was a tank, upon which the crew was working with spanners and levers, for its comrades were now far ahead and it would fall follow. This, it seems, was the grand stand our young runner had selected. On top of it we clambered, and there, at our very feet, less than 500 yards away, was the rift which had been torn a few hours before in the Hindenburg Line. On the dun slope beyond, under our very eyes, was even now being fought a part of that great fight, where, at last, the children of light are beating down into earth the forces of darkness. It was there; we could see it; and yet how little there was to see!

The ground sloped down dark and healthy. In front of us lay a village. The Australians were ahead where that line of smoke marked their progress. In the sloping fields, which at that point emerged out of the moor, the victorious Americans, who had done their part, were crouching. It was an amazing victory upon which we gazed, achieved so rapidly that we were ourselves standing far forward on ground which had been won that day.

**Sees Eighteen Dead American Heroes.**  
The wounded had been brought in and I saw no corpses, though some friends who had reached the line on our left found eighteen American lads lying dead by the roadside. On that side the fight was severe and the Germans, who had been hidden in their dugouts were doing their usual trick of emerging and cutting off the attack. So much we gathered afterward, but at the moment it was the panorama before us which was engrossing all our thoughts.

Suddenly the German guns woke up. I can but pray it was not our group which drew their fire upon the half-mended tank. Shell after shell fell in its direction, all of them short, but creeping forward with each salvo.

It was time for us to go. If any man says that without the call of duty he likes being under shell fire he is not a man whose word I would trust. I made our way back with no indecent haste, but certainly without loitering, across the plain, the shells always getting rather nearer, until we came to an excavation where we had a welcome rest, for our good gunner took us into his cubby hole dugout, which would at least stop shrapnel. We shared his tea and dried beef, a true Australian soldier's meal.

The German fire was now rather heavy and our expect host explained that this meant he had recovered from the shock of attack, had organized his guns and was generally his merry self once more. From where we sat we could see the heavy shells bursting far over the rear and there was a

general atmosphere of explosion all round us, which might have seemed alarming had it not been for the general chatty-afternoon tea appearance of all those veterans with whom it was our privilege to find ourselves.

As we started on the homeward track we came first upon a British battery which seemed to be limbering up with some idea of advancing. Farther on still we met our friends of the air guns and stopped again to exchange a few impressions. They had nothing to fire at and seemed bored to tears, for the red, white and blue machines were in full command of the sky. Soon we found our motor waiting in the lee of a ruined house and we began to thread our way back through wonderfully picturesque streams of men—American, Australian, British and German—who were strung along the road.

Once through Trepoux, on the main road to Peronne, things became less exciting. We drew up to see a column of 500 prisoners pass, and each side of the causeway was lined with Australians with their keen, clear-cut falcon faces, and between them lurched these heavy-jawed beetle-browed, uncouth louts. I caught a few staring around with bewildered eyes at their debonnaire captors. I saw none that relied at getting out of it, which I have read of, nor did I see any signs of fear. The prevailing impression they gave was of oxlike dullness. It was a herd of beasts, not a procession of men. It was, indeed, farcical to think these unformed bumpkins represented a great military nation, while gallant figures who faced the road belonged to a race they had despised as being unworthy. Time and fate between them have a pretty sense of humor.

**Progressive Pantaloonary**  
We'd give our very pants to France. [Ohio State Journal]

That is love's sublimest sight— Though the pants would be too tight. [Toledo Blade]

Brave soul! He proffers all his riches, Who gives his only pair of britches. [Marion Star]

**In Doubt**  
"Yes, my brother was slightly wounded in the Marne advance. We had a letter from the regimental surgeon."  
"Where was he wounded?"  
"We are not quite sure. The surgeon mentioned the place, but we don't know whether it's an anatomical phrase or a French village."

**Probably**  
Probably the person the girl who attacked Lenin was less successful than Charlotte Corday is that she could never catch the Russian Bolshevik in a bath tub.

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations. These small pills keep a box of Martin's in the house, as they are the first aid to any irregularity of the bowels. They are so easy to take, and so effective, that they are recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. They are sold by all Chemists and Druggists, or sent free by post to MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations. These small pills keep a box of Martin's in the house, as they are the first aid to any irregularity of the bowels. They are so easy to take, and so effective, that they are recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. They are sold by all Chemists and Druggists, or sent free by post to MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

**Dr. John Goddard Optician**  
Refracting and Manufacturing Tonic Lenses Invisible Bifocals Sun Glasses Various Shades

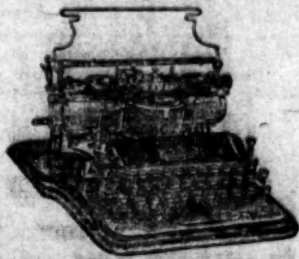
**W. T. Findley M. D.**  
28, Nanking Road

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH  
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.  
**SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA**  
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION  
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.  
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.  
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

## No Other Typewriter Can Do This--

MULTIPLY HAMMOND'S Instantly Changeable Type. Many styles for many languages. Two styles or languages Always on the machine. JUST TURN THE KNOB and change

Carefully observe the above specimens of Multiplex Typewriting 6 of 365 different



arrangements of type. More than 50 different languages in many sizes and styles can be substituted in a few seconds

"JUST TURN THE KNOB" and Change

ALSO—A NEW PORTABLE CONDENSED ALUMINIUM 11 lbs.—Full capacity Many typewriters in one.



HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 Nanking Road Telephone Central 218

Dear Sir, Please send catalogue to:

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

ENQUIRE ABOUT SPECIAL TERMS TO PROFESSIONALS.

"v" Modes  
20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

WINTER STYLES

## Gas Heated Labour Saving Appliances

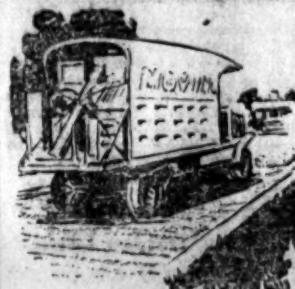
MANY industries depend largely for their success on the use of Gas as a rule for work of precision, and also for the rapid and economical performance of regular work. The thousand of uses to which Blow Pipes are adapted are well known.

The following list gives a few Trade Purposes for which Gas is found not only efficient, but economical.

Baker's Ovens, Book-binder's Tools, Brazing, Drying Ovens, Glue Melting, Green-house Heating, Lacquering, Lead Burning, Litho Printer's Stoves, Muffle Furnaces, Coffee Roasting, Sterotype Metal Melting, Japanner's Ovens, Tyre Shrinking.

For particulars apply to:

The Engineer  
**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**  
5 Thibet Road



## HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS BY MOTOR VANS

ECONOMICAL AND EXPEDITIOUS SERVICE.

RENOVATIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS AT REASONABLE RATES.

## ARTS &amp; CRAFTS, LTD.

FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS

## CHEVROLET HIRE CARS DAY OR NIGHT

\$3.00 per hour  
\$1.00 minimum

Phone - Central 2403

## K. T. C. GARAGE

21 Foochow Road

**WILKINSON'S PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL GENERAL PURPOSES**  
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATION WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.  
SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.  
21 Nanking Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings.  
STOCKS KEPT AT ALL BRANCHES AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT.  
FACTORIES  
LONDON  
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
GREAT BRITAIN LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1870.  
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.



## Mr. C. R. Crane Pictures President Wilson At Work

(Continued from Page 1)

school. With as much coal as there is in the United States, they were mining 10,000,000 tons yearly while the United States was mining 700,000,000.

### Must Organize Along Foreign Lines

They must be afforded opportunities for organization along foreign lines and with foreign capital. Enactment of the proposed Federal Incorporation Law would help them along this line. They needed better and larger banking, shipping and educational facilities. We couldn't send all the Chinese home to be educated. He then paid a tribute to the good work being done by the local branch of the Committee on Public Information in drawing the Chinese and Americans closer together. This work should be kept up and even expanded.

Speaking for American business men, Mr. Arnold said that all they wanted was the opportunity to compete on terms of equality. This applied to shipping as well as to business. He was anxious to see some sphere of influence. There was room for all. His remarks along this line were heartily applauded.

### Tells Stories of Wilson

Mr. Crane was the last speaker. He said that he first came to Shanghai 28 years ago. The city had changed a good deal since then and he was specially gratified by the development of American interests here. Mr. Crane then gave some word pictures of President Wilson at work, his methods and his manner, which greatly delighted his hearers. He said that Mr. Northrup, a Member of the British Parliament, after hearing the President make one of his famous speeches, said to him: "There speaks the strongest voice for humanity and civilization in the world today." And a little later when the President's policy was attacked in the House of Commons, Mr. Northrup made such a splendid defense of him that no further criticism had been made in that house since.

Mr. Crane next said that we were now witnessing the close of an era that had provided three great dramas. The first was the drama of Germany as a military organization. He said that we heard much concerning German efficiency, but that Germany was not efficient, at least not as measured by the American standard. Here was a superficial efficiency. For instance, Germany to enslave and bind themselves down to the hard life they had lived, to promote their underground, secret intrigue, was another good example of the growth of the machine. He told of the growth of the machine in Germany largely produced by the hard struggle the people were under.

He then pointed out how foolish the Germans were to go to war at all, when they had everything in the trade line turning their way. Their attack on Belgium was another foolish and unnecessary thing, but they were still more foolish when they drew America into the war.

### Amateur Of Russia

Another drama was that provided by Russia. He told several anecdotes of the revolution in that country. One was this: The representative of the National City Bank arrived in Moscow to establish a branch. Mr. Crane was just leaving and gave up his room at the hotel to this banker and his family. The hotel stood in a triangle, with a Bolshevik on one side, the anarchists on another and the Constitutional Democrats on the third. First bullets began to go through the hotel and then shells and the guests were finally driven into the cellar. They went out word that only Americans were in the hotel and that they were not in the fight. The reply they got back was: "Well, you're all capitalists, aren't you? We're killing our own capitalists, so why shouldn't we kill you?" Next day the two ton floors of the hotel were shot off. About 25,000 persons were killed in Moscow during the fight.

Lenin and Trotsky at one time had control of everything in Russia and even then they didn't have as much as a workman in the Ford plant at Detroit. From this one could judge what the rest of the people of Russia suffered. It would take years to restore and build up Russia because the Russians had gone at the thing in the wrong way. How War Has Changed America.

The better way would be first to

make sure of what you have and then take the next step. This was evolution, and this led him to the third great drama, the evolution, instead of revolution, in America. He then proceeded to tell of what the war had done for the United States. He said that not a man on the Executive Board of the River Island Ship Yard knew anything about ship-building when America went into the war, but this board had built a bigger yard and was turning out more ships than any other in the world. The same applied to Henry Ford who was born and brought up as a farmer. He applied Ford motor car methods to the building of ships. The keel was laid on a string of freight cars, the cars were then pulled to the next yard where the bow awaited; a little further on, the stern was adjusted, then the hull and then the cars were run into a dry dock; the water was let in and the ship floated, while the cars were run back to take their turn for another keel.

In conclusion he told of the wonderful change in the spirits of the people since they had got into this war. They felt that they were doing something for humanity, something unselfish and good and they were the happiest people on earth. "You ought to go home soon and see how happy your folks are," he said in conclusion.

## Mr. Crane At Tiffin Emphasizes China's Need Of Unity Now

A call to China to rise to her great opportunity for unification—and to send a strong, unified representation to the peace conference—was the theme of a speech made by Mr. Charles R. Crane, member of the American special diplomatic commission to Russia, who is passing through Shanghai.

Fully 250 people sat down to the tiffin, which was tendered by Mr. Crane by nine local Chinese and American organizations and among the many prominent Chinese present were representatives of both political parties and of practically every commercial and professional circle. Mr. Crane's speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Admiral Tsi Ting-kang presided at the luncheon and introduced the guest of honor in a brief speech in which he referred to their guest as embodying in spirit the presence of President Wilson and urged the people of China to associate themselves with American ideals and advancement.

"When China followed the United States into war with Germany," he said, "it was a move in the right direction. If China continues to go hand in hand with the United States she will always be moving in the right direction."

"I am glad to be treated as a kind of emblem on which you can overflow with affection for President Wilson and the New America," Mr. Crane said. "I know how you feel about the President and I shall be

very happy to convey to him the appreciation that you have of him in what he is trying to do, because he is very much concerned about it. He inquires of everyone who comes out of the East, 'Does anyone know what I am trying to do?' The magnificent response which you made to his letter and Dr. Mott's letter about the United War Fund, answers that inquiry in the best possible way."

"I will tell you one or two things about the President because you would rather hear about him than anyone else. One of the habits that he has is the habit of studying and developing his ideas. You all see how effective he has been in meeting all the great problems as they have come along during the last several years. With great problems facing him from every direction he has never been surprised. If there has been any surprise in relation to the President he has developed the surprise. When he went into office he referred to himself as having a policy which has been of such value to the world until he had dealt with Mexico. He has always been careful never to have two big problems on hand at the same time. I, myself, have been very much interested in the first two or three years of his administration Mexico and Germany from bothering him, at the same time. They never interfered with each other. He could not have gone into the war and have developed the policy which has been of such value to the world until he had dealt with Mexico."

"I speak about that habit of the President's because I think it is important for China at this time not to scatter too much her interest from this opportunity which lies immediately before her. The opportunity which I am sure she is going to have at the peace conference. That peace conference is immediately in front of us. It cannot be deferred. You have to use the opportunity now. Whatever difficulties the Chinese have now are internal difficulties. You, all of you, want to see China unified and independent after the peace conference and to you must send a strong and united commission there. Not only for what they may do with regard to the peace conference, but if you send a representative body to that conference you will meet the ablest men in the world and you will have many hours outside the conference in which to go into the many difficult problems you have, and you will come back with the richest kind of experience and I am sure, with new opportunities for China."

"You know what the principles of

### EXPORTERS ATTENTION!!!

Why do you pretend to look wise? You really don't know those Chinese Guys. Experts are far and few between. Doeskins, Goat-skins, Bristles, are not so keen to move from Szechwan, well packed and selected, until it costs you bitter experience for goods collected. And then you'll surely think of "Born in 1915," of Bristles Doeskins, Goatskins, and of "Still Existing."

WIDLER & CO.  
Chungking, West China.



Since War broke out

10,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

the President are. You may be sure he is going to continue to observe the same principles at the peace conference that he has applied to the other problems in the world.

"I don't suppose there is a saying that is more widely spread among the American people than one of the political sayings of Abraham Lincoln about the danger of wading horses when you are crossing a stream. China is crossing a stream just now and she must be very careful not going ahead in this direction towards the peace conference."

"I want to thank you for the way in which my little visit has been received everywhere," Mr. Crane said in conclusion, "and I shall be glad to tell the President how much interested you are in what he is trying to do and how loyal you are to his ideals. The President has built up the greatest empire that has ever been in the world. No voice has ever carried so far as his. It is a perfectly new empire, not an old-time empire such as the Germanic, the Napoleonic or the Alexandrian empires. It is a new empire with a spiritual basis and though Presidents of the United States may come and go it will always be in the world. This new empire belongs to all of you, to all of us, and we have all to keep it up. I think it is a very fortunate thing that China comes along with her problems at this time, when there is a breakdown of the ideals of militarism and materialism on the one hand and a development of spiritual ideals and the idea of brotherhood in the other direction."

The organizations tendering the reception and luncheon were the American Returned Students' Club, American University Club of China, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Society for Constructive Endeavor, World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Vocational Educational Association and the Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Today at 5 p.m. Mr. Crane will address the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.



## Enter Strasburg With Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

the Allied wounded and prisoners, which are reported to total about 8,000 in this section.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 25.—The enthusiastic reception of the French troops in Alsace and Lorraine removes every doubt concerning their loyalty after forty-eight years of subjugation.

## ITALIANS AT INNSBRUCK (French Wireless)

Lyons, November 26.—From Bern. The Vienna correspondence bureau announces that the Italians have entered Innsbruck. The corps of occupation, several hundreds strong, was preceded by detachments of cavalry, a company of cyclists and a number of automobiles, one of which was an armored car. No incident occurred and order and calm reign in the town.

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold Dollar Account WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

## The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: Autonomes Berliet, Lyon... Berliet Cars The Studebaker Corporation of America... Studebaker Cars F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit... Scripps-Booth Cars Fabbria Italian Automobili Torino... Fiat Cars

Also Sole Agents for The Prest O-Lite Co., Indianapolis... Storage batteries Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago... Stewart produce

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

ALL kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken Owners of the largest and best equipped COACH-BUILDING WORKS in the Far East which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of charge

TELEPHONES: General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213

## THOS COOK & SON

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc. Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government

Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashied. Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai

Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

# Hupmobile



## 5-Passenger Touring Car

This car is well-named—THE COMFORT CAR, for there is no other car which compares with it, at the price, for real riding comfort. It also offers the maximum in economy, tested reliability and beauty of line. Notwithstanding the increase in manufacturing cost, anybody can afford to buy one at the present high rate of exchange.

For prices and full information, apply to

## THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

Operating and owning

EASTERN GARAGE Central 1159 and 2711

STAR GARAGE West 197 and 131



## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Itchiness, Sores, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin. IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, etc. IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles. IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc. All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Off all chemists and REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.





# Hunan's Peaceful People Ruthlessly Ground Under Iron Heel Of Militarism

Belgium Did Not Suffer More Agonies Than Are  
Being Inflicted By Present Tuchun,  
Declares Correspondent

China Press Correspondence  
Changsha, November 28.—Over the western gateway of the yamen the present Military Governor of Hunan, Chang Chin-yao, has had inscribed the legend "Protect the People." But at the same time that the artist was busy with this, the masons were tearing down the old low friendly enclosure along the south boundary of the yamen, the enclosure that had served well enough for men as different in temperament as the naval Tuchun Tang Hsiao-ming and the literary Tuchun Tan Yen-k'ai; and in its place he has built for himself a high wall, most of it twenty feet from foundation to top. And the passer-by smiles as he reads the words on the west and then looks at the actual height of the wall on the south. They are such perfect pictures of the conditions in Hunan today. There is much said, perhaps, about the protection that a military governor can give to a people; and the city gates and the street billboards are often plastered over with high-sounding phrases about what soldiers must not do; but the people of Hunan are more oppressed today than for generations!

Belgium's Sufferings Appreciated  
A prominent business man said last week that Hunan could well appreciate what Belgium had been going through, for military domination here was just as oppressive and the appeals of the people just as ineffective as in Belgium. Here is a hardworking clerk, whose duties require that he sleep near his office at night. Not far to his home, to be sure, but there is no one there in the house but women folk, his wife and mother and an aunt, with a child and a woman servant. Some one discovers that a relative is distantly connected with some one else that belongs to the wrong party—a plot with some underlings follows—and presto! the little house is broken into at midnight by twenty soldiers who demand the privilege of search for the missing culprit. No male is in the house, but the soldiers feel sure something must be wrong and off they go with boxes and all possible movable possessions; no one there but crying women to object! And all the appeals to military courts and other assemblies of dignitaries are in vain; the police (who are northern soldiers doing picket duty) have reported nothing irregular!

No Discipline Or Control  
Any one on the inside of big business can tell you how commerce is stopped. But the man on the street sees three things every day, and they make him wish more than ever that he might have had a personal hand in driving out militarism in Europe. He vows he will work for it here! The first is the constant presence of the soldiers on every street and in every shop and running all over every institution and public place. Hunan, proud of its history, of its literary reputation, of its able scholars, chafes at having soldiers so crowding upon its being at every corner. The second is the unlimited abuse by the military of every means of communication. Changsha used to have its streets alive with rickshaws hurrying passengers to and fro all over the city. Now, a large number of the coolies refuse to come out and pull, for fear that they will be commandeered by soldiers who will pay little or nothing for their rides, or who will pile up the

wrecked upon them. Is it any wonder that the well-to-do gentry flee to other provinces? That many stay in the country, living in common rustic garb, toiling with their hands, rather than run the risk of pillage and personal violence?

What's The Limit of Patience?  
A couple of Chinese teachers were talking over the situation recently. There was nothing reasonable in what they said. (People are almost afraid to open their mouths in Changsha for fear the secret service corps will hear what is said and hale them to the military court to stay in confinement till a ransom of no mean dimensions is produced. Was it not only last week that a well-known man was captured and held for \$20,000?) They talked over the stagnation of trade and wished that peace came between North and South. Suddenly one spoke up and quoted the familiar Chinese proverb: "Military power cannot be trusted long." It was just the day before the armistice was signed and the man proved a prophet; speaking for his own country, he foretold for Europe the great lesson that the whole world believes as never before.

The Dilemma Of The Foreigner  
Prudence requires that foreigners shall not speak with uncivility of the officials under whose protection they live in the interior. And yet their blood boils daily as they see the indignity heaped upon the Hunanese by a mass of undisciplined, rude beings, called for politeness' sake, soldiers. They long to express, together with their Chinese friends, that insistent desire that just as militarism has been downed in Europe, so it shall be driven out here. Hunan is not Hunan today. Its citizens are scattered abroad all over the land, and those who live on here live in apprehension of daily danger.

## The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

### Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China on the 1st December, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

#### LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000
1 Second Prize .....	10,000
1 Third Prize .....	5,000
2 Fourth Prizes .....	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prizes .....	1,000 "
2 Sixth Prizes .....	500 "
10 Seventh Prizes .....	100 "
20 Eighth Prizes .....	50 "
50 Ninth Prizes .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prizes .....	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize .....	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize .....	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize .....	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .....	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .....	18 " 8,982
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize .....	15 " 7,485
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize .....	12 " 5,988
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .....	10 " 9,980

3,394 drawn tickets Total \$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Night Express	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Night Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00		PEKING	arr.	19.45	18.00	17.15	14.30	15.35	23.00		
SOOCHOW	dep.	8.41	11.25	12.20	14.58	18.15	19.25	1.08		TIEN-TSIN	arr.	19.30	18.00	17.15	14.30	15.35	23.00		
WUSU	dep.	9.31	12.24	13.43	15.84	19.27	20.25	2.10		CENTRAL	dep.	21.45	20.00	19.15	16.30	17.35	23.00		
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.21	13.14	14.33	16.34	20.00	21.00	3.10		TSINANFU	dep.	22.15	20.30	19.45	17.00	18.05	23.00		
TAN-KANG	dep.	11.11	14.04	15.23	17.24	21.00	22.00	4.10		PUKOW	arr.	22.00	20.15	19.30	16.45	17.50	23.00		
CHUNGKANG	dep.	12.01	14.54	16.13	18.14	22.00	23.00	5.10											
NANKING	arr.	13.19	16.12	17.31	19.32	23.00													

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Night Express	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Night Express
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.05
KIANGWAN	dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	KIANGWAN	arr.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.46	14.11	15.41	17.31	19.16
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	6.40	8.00	10.40	13.10	14.35	16.05	17.55	19.40

## NANCHANG STUDENTS DISPLAY POOR SPIRIT

800 Walk Off Athletic Field  
Because Displeased At  
Judges' Decision

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, November 28.—Unbridled license and total lack of sportsmanship on the part of government school students was openly displayed this morning when eight hundred headstrong youths marched angrily off the athletic field because the judges had displeased them in rendering decisions the day previous. Even the personal efforts of the Chief of Police and the Commissioner of Education were of no avail in deterring these "sons of freedom." Their exit, however, did not dampen the spirits of the great crowd of more than ten thousand persons who had gathered at the union tri-annual track meet to celebrate the victory of the Allies.

The meet was held under the auspices of the provincial educational department with Chen Pei-loe, the first assistant commissioner, as general chairman. Thirty schools including middle, normal, agricultural, law and primary were represented by practically their entire student bodies.

Among those who were present at the opening of the celebration were the civil governor, the acting military governor, the speaker of the provincial assembly, the chief of

police, the commissioner of education and several other department heads.

Aside from the regular track and field events there were a score or more of clever drills and exhibitions. A tug of war between two middle schools was one feature of the program. The Boy Scouts were present with a good size troop. Red flags and banners with inscriptions concerning the defeat of Germany were everywhere in evidence.

The strike was headed by students from the First Normal school and was quickly joined by Hsin Yuan and the Second Middle school and the Agricultural school. The behavior of these young men is a reflection on the national character of China. It is a tragic indication of lack of self-restraint. The saddest feature of the whole affair was that the principals and officials saw nothing untoward in the actions of their students.



## ANNOUNCEMENT

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

### GRACE CHINA CO.

Representing and Agents for: Messrs. W. R. GRACE & CO.

New York, San Francisco, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Aires and Branch Offices throughout North, Central and South America.  
Messrs. GRACE BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

London and Branch Offices throughout Europe and India.  
wish to announce the opening of a

TEMPORARY OFFICE 18 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

THIS TRADE MARK

The Guarantee of Excellence  
on Goods Electrical

The TRADE MARK of the  
Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

## LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.

P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE,  
PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS,  
LACE, ETC., ETC.

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters  
and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857
--------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------

## STILL BOOMING!

THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

The largest department store in the East.

BE WISE! and acquaint yourself with

"THE BIG STORE"

OTHERS ARE SAVING — WHY NOT YOU?

SEE OUR LATEST DISPLAY OF CHOICE  
WINTER SUGGESTIONS

Everything of the newest and brightest.

Fresh stocks by every ship.

A VISIT WILL CONVINCE YOU

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Chekian and Nanking Roads

## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

### THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

#### PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tk. 0.40 each.
100 c.p.	" 0.85 "
200 c.p.	" 2.50 "

Obtainable at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coals & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local		STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coals & Goods	Ex-press	Local	
Shanghai North	dep.	7.55	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50			Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30		
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.00		
Succow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13			Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.30		
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.29			Yehak	dep.	8.41	10.31		12.39	15.51	18.40		
										Kashing	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22		14.10	16.30	19.30	
										Kashing	dep.	7.48	9.50	11.55		14.48	16.55		
										Shanghai	arr.	9.06	10.47	12.50		16.08	17.40		
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.50											
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.53	15.30	16.30	18.15											
Shanghai	arr.	8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.45												
Kashing	dep.	9.61	11.52	13.28		16.50	18.45												
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.20											
Yehak	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50		17.58												
Changsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24												
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30		19.19												
Zahkou	arr.	11.85	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35												

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coals & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local		STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coals & Goods	Ex-press	Local	
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25		17.20			
Kenshangmun	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45		14.55	17.50	19.15	
Hangchow	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57		15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10		16.55				Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.50	11.10	13.10		15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Cars.



Episode 3 "THE SEA CRAWLER"  
.. 4 "THE MARINE MIRACLE"



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$645
Chartered ..... 271	
Russo-Asiatic ..... 266	
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton ..... 3385 B.	
North China ..... 116 B.	
Union of Canton ..... 8550	
Yangtze ..... 3200 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. .... 261 B.	
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire ..... 8180 B.	
Hongkong Fire ..... 3340 B.	
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Def. .... 150	
Indo-China Pref. .... 132-1/2 B.	
"Shell" ..... 331	
Shanghai Tug (o) ..... 371	
Shanghai Tug (f) ..... 371	

<b>Mining</b>	
Kailash ..... 10 B.	
Oriental Cons. .... 274. 66	
Philippine ..... 0.50	
Kaob ..... 321 B.	
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock ..... 163 B.	
Shanghai Dock ..... 142 B.	
New Eng. Works ..... 25 B.	
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf ..... 971	
Hongkong Wharf ..... 101 B.	

<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	
China Land ..... 79 B.	
Shanghai Land ..... 691	
Wellington ..... 141 B.	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. .... 116 B.	
China Realty (ord.) ..... 50	
China Realty (pref.) ..... 50	
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wu ..... 200	
E-wu Pref. .... 971	
Laou-kung-mow ..... 134	
Oriental ..... 60	
Shanghai Cotton ..... 141 B.	
Kungyik ..... 18. 8	
Yangtsepoos Pref. .... 91	
Yangtsepoos Pref. .... 91	

<b>Butter Tills</b>	
China Sugar ..... 300 B.	
Green Island ..... 191 B.	
Langkats ..... 201 B.	
Major Bros ..... 5	
Shanghai Sumatra ..... 110 B.	
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holts ..... 113 B.	
Llewellyn ..... 330	
Lane, Crawford ..... 3971 B.	
Moutrie ..... 332	
Watson ..... 35.60 B.	
Weeks ..... 131	
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma ..... 5 B.	
Amberst ..... 0.50 B.	
Anglo-Java ..... 81	
Anglo-Dutch ..... 3.35 B.	
Ayer Tawah ..... 191 B.	
Batu Anam 1918 ..... 0.70 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang ..... 2. 2 B.	
Bute ..... 0.70 B.	
Chemor United ..... 1.021 B.	
Chempedak ..... 71	
Cheng ..... 2.10	
Consolidated ..... 2.60 B.	
Dominion ..... 61 B.	
Gula Kalumpung ..... 6 B.	
Java Consolidated ..... 15	
Kanunting ..... 21	
Kapala ..... 0.50	
Kapayang ..... 27	
Karan ..... 101	
Kota Bahros ..... 51 B.	
Kroewok Java ..... 12 B.	
Padang ..... 9 B.	
Pengkalan Dulian ..... 4 B.	
Permatas ..... 21	
Rapah ..... 0.60 B.	
Samangas ..... 0.85 B.	
Seokee ..... 1	
Semambu ..... 0.60 B.	
Senawang ..... 81 B.	
Shanghai Kienang ..... 0.55 B.	
Shanghai Malay ..... 11 B.	
Shai Malay pref. .... 10	
Shanghai Panang ..... 11 B.	
Sungai Duri ..... 71 B.	
Sua Manggis ..... 2.30	
Sua Kalantan ..... 0.55 B.	
Shanghai Seremban ..... 0.60 B.	
Taipung ..... 11 B.	
Tanah Merah ..... 0.30 B.	
Tebong ..... 151 B.	
Ulobri ..... 21	
Ziangbe ..... 4.90 B.	

<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	
Cully Dairy ..... 250 B.	
Shai Elec. and Ash. .... 101	
Shanghai Trams ..... 66 B.	
Shanghai Gas ..... 24	
Horse Bazaar ..... 23	
Shanghai Mercury ..... 50	
Shai Telephone ..... 80 S.	
Shai Waterworks ..... 170	

<b>Mail Notices</b>	
<b>MAILS CLOSE</b>	
For Japan:	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 29	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Dec. 1	
For U.S. Canada and Europe:	
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Nov. 29	
<b>MAILS DUE</b>	
From U.S. and Canada:	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Nov. 29	

<b>Bank of Communications</b>	
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000	
Head Office: PEKING	
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China	
<b>SHANGHAI BRANCH</b>	
35 Sechen Road.	
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
H. TAO, Manager.	
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.	

<b>THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA</b>	
SHANGHAI BRANCH	
41 Kiangse Road.	
Telephone C. 1941.	
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."	
Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000	
Head Office ..... Peking.	
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.	
General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.	
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.	
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.	
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.	
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.	
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.	
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.	
YAO YU, Manager.	

<b>CHUNG FOO UNION BANK</b>	
(Established in 1917.)	
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.	
Head Office: Tientsin	
Subscribed Capital ..... \$2,000,000	
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,020,000	
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.	
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:	
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Houghow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsinkiangpu.	
Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:	
London, International Banking Corporation.	
New York, International Banking Corporation.	
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.	
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.	
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.	
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.	
Yokohama, Bank of Chosen.	
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.	
SHANGHAI BRANCH	
8441 Ningpo Road.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Credits granted on approved securities.	
Y. R. SUN, Manager.	
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.	
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.	
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.	

<b>THE NATIONAL Commercial Bank, Ltd.</b>	
(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)	
Established 1907.	
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... 266,000.00	
Head Office: Shanghai	
14, Peking Road.	
Managers' Office Central 3659	
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614	
<b>Branches:</b>	
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Credits granted on approved securities.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.	
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent	
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.	
Shu Chin Miu, Sub-Manager.	
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

<b>THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank, Ltd.</b>	
9, Ningpo Road.	
Capital ..... \$541,000.00	
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00	
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00	
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"	
Telephone: Central 4522.	
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.	
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.	
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.	
Pocket Saving Banks.	
Safe Deposit Boxes.	
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.	

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.

The London City &amp; Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bankers:

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Puket, Rangoon

Bangkok, Ipoh, Saigon

Batavia, Karachi, Seremban

Bombay, Kiang, Singapore

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore

Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya

Colonbo, Malacca, Tientsin

Fochow, Manila, Tientsin

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Harbin, New York, Vladivostok

Hioho, Peking, Yokohama

London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon

Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin

Dondichery, Peking, Tourane

Halphong, Papote, Yokohama

Hankou, Phnom-Penh

Banks:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third ("the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Halphong and Yunnanfu

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City &amp; Midland Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmond &amp; Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling 11,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000

Silver ..... 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Pattenden Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.







## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAIYANG FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool).

	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Dec. 22

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. O. Ohta	Dec. 2
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Dec. 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Dec. 10

## Kobe, Osaka and Osaka Line

KUMANO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 29
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Dec. 4
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai	Dec. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Dec. 11

## Kobe to Seattle

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimizu	Dec. 26
-----------	--------	------------------	---------

## FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shiyon	Dec. —
------------	--------	-----------------	--------

## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	Dec. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	March 6

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 29
--------------	--------	--	---------

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. —
NOKKO MARU	10,000		January
KITANO MARU	16,000		Feb. —

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Local 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Local 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 6.
	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking	arr.	2240	1940	1020
1255	335		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1940	1700	780
1941	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1940	1653	710
1949	690		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1830	1645	700
	2310	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	2000		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.		Tientsin-Pakow Line		Mail 7.	Local 6.
	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
715	2115	—	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	621	1615
725	2155	—	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	610	1540
745	2245	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	605	1600
1133	131	—	dep. Ysanchow	arr.	615	1520
1457	459	143	dep. Tchow	arr.	2137	1220
1807	702	—	arr. Tsinanfa	dep.	1745	640
7.	—	220				B. S.
830	815	—	dep. Tsinanfa	arr.	1726	1815
1039	1041	266	arr. Tsinanfa	dep.	1448	1540
1300	1318	—	arr. Yenchowfa	dep.	1311	1315
1315	1335	—	dep. Yenchowfa	arr.	1442	1258
1558	1617	377	dep. Lienghsu	arr.	846	1088
1816	1835	—	arr. Hsuechowfa	dep.	630	810
9.	—	420				B. S.
630	1855	—	dep. Hsuechowfa	arr.	545	2070
1156	2335	—	arr. Pengpu	dep.	000	1440
1206	2345	623	dep. Pengpu	arr.	000	1430
1657	411	600	dep. Chuchow	arr.	2013	920
1848	603	651	arr. Pakow	dep.	1830	735



